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THE CASE OF GEN. BELKNAP.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ESCAPE.

SECRET SERVICE DETECTIVE OF THE TREASURY WATCHING HIS RESIDENCE—A WARRANT READY FOR HIS ARREST WHEN NECESSARY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning information was received by the secret service officers of the Treasury Department that ex-Secretary Belknap was making preparations to leave the city some time during the night. Steps were taken at once, without consultation, to watch his house, and a strong guard was placed around it. District Attorney Wells was then visited. The situation was laid before him, and his advice was asked. He desired that the ex-Secretary be kept under surveillance, and, if possible, that a warrant be obtained for his arrest. The guard was then doubled, and the house was carefully watched until daylight. This morning a warrant was obtained from Judge Snell, on information charging Gen. Belknap with having received a bribe. The warrant was issued upon the oath of a man named Horrell, who swore it out upon information and belief, his information being the report of the committee of which Hiester Clymer is chairman. Gov. Wells went to see the Attorney General. That officer issued an order directing that the Secretary be kept closely watched; that if any effort was made on his part to escape, to prevent it all hazards. Some time to-day Mrs. Belknap sent a servant out and called in one of the officers, and said to him that she knew they were watched, and that she would rather have the officers inside than outside of the house. Afterward she came back and told the officer she had been too hasty in letting him in, as they were still guarding the house outside. Up to this time it was not certain that Gen. Belknap was in the house. An officer rang the bell, and was told the Secretary was in. The officer sent some word about the communication of the Attorney General, and Gen. Belknap came down to see the officer. He was greatly affected. The officer said they would make everything as pleasant for him as possible. They did not wish to arrest him, but were simply directed not to permit him to escape. The officers who were keeping guard had no authority under the the law to execute a process, and upon consultation with the Attorney General all the facts in connection with the case were made known to the Chief of the District Police and the warrant was placed in his hands, to be served if service should be necessary. Among the witnesses given to Judge Snell, and who will be subpœnaed, is Hiester Clymer, to whom, it is alleged, the Secretary made a confession, and Lyman K. Bass, also of the committee. The warrant was obtained from the Police Court, charging Gen. Belknap with having taken a bribe, because this was the readiest way of securing authority for detention. The arrest could have no effect upon the jurisdiction of the Senate, and the action was taken in order that the proper tribunals might with certainty have the accused man for trial. The necessity for the unusual precautions and the information upon which they were based are not disclosed. Perhaps Gen. Belknap had no intention to leave the country but under all the circumstances there could be no condemnation too severe for any carelessness. Mr. Clymer let the witness go, but the criminal, if criminal he be, will not receive any leniency by action of the Government.

THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

THE COMMITTEE READY TO REPORT TO THE HOUSE—PROBABILITY THAT THE BOARD OF MANAGERS WILL BE ELECTED TO-DAY —SOUTHERN MEMBERS TO BE IGNORED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The articles of impeachment in the case of Gen. Belknap are understood to be ready to present to the House. They cover fifteen pages of legal cap paper. They will be presented to the House to-morrow. It they should be passed in time, the proposition is to present them to the Senate at once, so as to have the case before the High Court of Impeachment as soon as possible. According to this policy of haste, it is expected the House will to-morrow elect its board of seven managers, of which two are to be Republicans. There is a general feeling among the Democrats of the House that the majority of the managers shall be from the North, and one prominent Southern member said that he would not vote for a single Southern man as one of the board. Tucker and Hill are both anxious to be on the prosecuting committee, but the majority are afraid to trust them, and nearly all the other Southern lawyers of note for fear of intemperate utterances, and the belief is that nearly all the committee will be Northern men. On Friday night, Mr. Knott, Mr. Lynde, and Mr. Hoar of the Committee on Conference, with Senator-elect Beck and Mr. Black-burn, of Kentucky, completed, and agreed to, so far as they were concerned, the articles of impeachment. They were short and to the point and embraced only five counts, each one charging generally the receipt of money, &c. When the work of the subcommittee went to the full committee yesterday morning every man on the committee had an allegation which he thought absolutely necessary to make the indictment complete, the general idea being that each tender and receipt of money should constitute a separate count. After a good deal of discussion, the committee added a count for each member, eleven in all, which increased the number to sixteen, and in this shape, unless further modified in the morning, the articles will be reported to the House.

THE ESCAPE OF CALEB P. MARSH.

HIS DISCHARGE BY MR. CLYMER AS A WITNESS—INFORMATION OF HIS PREPARATIONS TO LEAVE COMMUNICATED TO MR. CLYMER BY SECRET SERVICE OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The facts about the escape of Marsh are a good deal worse than they were supposed to be last night. He was here under the summons of the committee, and so long as he was not discharged was liable to punishment for going away. Mr. Clymer, however, discharged him as a witness, and ordered his fees to be paid, so that he went to Montreal as freely as any American citizen might go. The discharge of the witness was made against the protest of Mr. Bass, a Republican member of the committee. On the day that Marsh went away, so it is stated on excellent authority, Mr. Clymer was informed by secret service officers that Marsh had made his preparations to go to Canada and that he could be detained if it was desired. Mr. Clymer declined to take any action. This part of the story, besides such verification as makes it reasonably certain, is in accordance with the discharge of the witness, the consequences of which Mr. Clymer very well knew. Of course there was a purpose for this, and people will inquire what it was. Perhaps Mr. Clymer may be able to make a satisfactory explanation, but he would seem to have as many difficulties before him in making it as Gen. Belknap after his admissions to the committee. The House may send as many articles of impeachment to the Senate as the Judiciary Committee can prepare, but they will all be useless without the presence of the witness Marsh. There can be no prosecution in the courts on the evidence thus far taken. There is nothing to do, therefore, but for the committee to go to work and discover new evidence, or new cases of bribery, if this be possible. Since Marsh has escaped the charges are made among the Democrats that he was impelled to run away by the orders of the President for legal proceedings to be brought against all the conspirators. This is a false charge, because no such orders were given. Nothing was done or suggested by the Government to interfere in the slightest degree with the use of all the accomplices in the crime, and but for the discharge of the witness by Mr. Clymer, he would have been in Washington to-day. Nobody but Mr. Clymer can tell whether Marsh was permitted to go away in order to prevent the punishment of the Secretary, or whether there was some political trick, or whether it was merely a piece of gross negligence. He can hardly shield himself by the latter admission, since he had sufficient warning of the consequences.

CAPTS. ROBINSON AND ARMES.

THEIR CONNECTION WITH THE BELKNAP DISCLOSURES—A STATEMENT FROM THE CASHIERED OFFICERS—SOME FACTS FROM THE ARMY RECORD OF ROBINSON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The stories of Capt. Robinson and Capt. Armes given in the newspapers were furnished by themselves to the press for the sole purpose of obtaining some notoriety in connection with the disclosures concerning the War Department. It seems that neither of them had anything to do with the exposures, and neither of them knew anything about the facts beyond the reports in current circulation. Capt. Robinson's record, as will be seen below, was such that it did not need any personal motive on the part of anybody to force him out of the Army. The record of Capt. Armes is probably not so bad, though it is not to-day accessible. He is said to have been cashiered "for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," which conduct was given in the specifications as obscenity and lying. There is nothing in the possession of these men to call for any examination of their past records, except that they have thrust themselves forward rather conspicuously, and Capt. Robinson undertakes to assert that the President knew all of the facts which have now been made public. He invites, therefore, attention to his past career, to see whether his word is worthy of belief. Robinson says, in his statement, it was because of his effort to expose the sale of post traderships that he was cashiered. The records show Capt. Robinson was cashiered, by the sentence of a court-martial which convened at St. Louis, Oct. 14, 1874, for having been found guilty of defrauding the Government by issuing double sets of pay-rolls and obtaining money upon them, and of other scandalous and fraudulent practices. Before leaving Galveston for New-York, on Jan. 31, 1873, Robinson obtained his pay for that month from Paymaster Nicholls. On Feb. 6, being in New-York, he presented a pay account for the same month to Paymaster Wright and received $200, the amount claimed. Upon leaving New-York he obtained his February pay from Paymaster Wright, and, upon reaching Galveston, presented a second claim for that month, and was paid by Paymaster Nicholls. In each case Robinson was paid the twenty per cent. longevity pay, he certifying on honor that his account was correct and just and rightfully due as stated, when, in fact, he was not entitled to that pay, not having been in the Army ten years. The presence of vouchers from two Paymasters from the same officer revealed the transaction to the accounting officers, and in due time all Paymasters were notified not to pay Robinson any money until the arrearages should be made good or satisfied. Of this Robinson was notified by the Paymaster General, and his case was reported to the War Department. Being at or near Philadelphia from July to December, Robinson regularly made out monthly pay accounts and sold them to various parties, whose names are given in the several specifications to the charge against him He did the same thing in Baltimore during the first five months of 1874. His fraudulent claim for the months of February, March, and April, were sold on Feb. 28 to the Union Banking Company, of Baltimore. While at Fort Sill in 1872 Robinson borrowed from Sergt. Gibbs, of his company, $400, giving his due-bill therefor, which he "dishonorably neglected and omitted to pay or satisfy." He also refused to pay the trader at Fort Sill, three hundred dollars for goods purchased and money borrowed. These and other dishonest practices, while at Philadelphia and Baltimore, are embraced in the specifications to the second charge, which was "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The evidence upon which he was convicted of defrauding the Government, and for which he was properly cashiered, was furnished by Capt. Robinson himself, in the written instruments which he made and gave the Paymasters who paid him and the parties who bought his accounts certified on honor.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CASE AS SHOWN BY OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—With reference to a Chicago dispatch dated March 4, associating Capt. George R. Armes with Capt. George T. Robinson in criminal practices while officers of the United States Army, Capt. Armes says that although they belonged to the same regiment, they were neither friends nor associates. It appears from official documents that Capt. Armes was tried and dismissed from the service on false charges preferred against him by two officers against whom Armes had previously preferred charges, and on which they were tried within two months thereafter, found guilty and sentenced to be cashiered the service and imprisoned in the penitentiary for three years and fined $500 each. The Military Committee of each house in 1874, in their report on a bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to give Capt. Armes an honorable discharge, say that there was nothing in the record to justify the sentence that was imposed by the court-martial, and that the charges were presented through motives of jealousy and revenge, and the proceedings show that there was a determination on the part of those officers who instigated the prosecution to have Armes dismissed at any cost. The committee speak in high terms of the record of Capt. Armes, his bravery and gallantry, and say that numerous statements from responsible and well-known citizens also show that Capt. Armes was considered an upright and honorable man by those who have known him longest and best. The bill to which allusion is above made became a law, under which he was honorably discharged, with one year's extra pay.

A letter is on file in the War Department written by Capt. George Robinson, of Baltimore, to Secretary Belknap on the 2d of April, 1875, while the findings of the court-martial in his case and its recommendations of dismissal on account of his selling duplicated pay accounts, &c., were pending before the department. In his letter Robinson wrote that he had heard J. S. Evans & Co., the post traders at Fort Sill, assert that they had to pay money for Gen. Belknap's benefit, &c., and that he was at that time (April 2, 1875,) preparing charges against them for malicious slander of the Secretary of War. He continued, "I honestly believe that these slanders on your name and action are false, and I shall bring this firm to speedy justice, whether I am in or out of the army. I shall, if you desire, transmit all the documents entire to you for your information, and for such action as you may see fit to take." His letter explains that these documents consisted of memoranda he had made of things he had heard said by Evans and the other members of the firm. The findings of the court were approved by the President, and Robinson was shortly afterward cashiered on the grounds therein stated.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

PROBABLE NOMINATION OF A SECRETARY TO-DAY—JUDGE HOAR SPOKEN OF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The report is current that a Secretary of War will be nominated to-morrow. The name of Judge Hoar is mentioned, and it seems certain that he has been thought of by the President.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

A STUMP SPEECH FOR INFLATION AND GOV. HENDRICKS FOR PRESIDENT—THE FINANCIAL CHAOS IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—In the Democratic caucus last night Mr. Bright, of Tennessee, made a speech in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Specie Resumption act, during which he advocated Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, as the proper man for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. Mr. Bright quoted from Mr. Hendricks' speech at New-Orleans last week, contending that he was a statesman, and that his utterances on the financial question met with the approval of a large majority of the people of the Southern States. This stump speech of Mr. Bright, in connection with the consideration of a financial proposition, was not pleasantly received by the caucus, and the fact that Mr. Bright was permitted to continue at great length shows the chaotic condition of the Democrats upon the finances, and the utter failure of all efforts on the part of the joint committee to harmonize the conflicting elements upon any particular measure.

Mr. Payne, of Ohio, will to-morrow offer a resolution in the House which, it is said, was in an unofficial way agreed upon by the Democratic caucus last night, instructing the Banking and Currency Committee to embody a clause repealing the Resumption act of 1875 in any financial bill they may report. This is for the purpose of putting the Republicans on the record in relation to the repeal of this act. What effect for party purposes the adoption or rejection of this resolution will have is not clear, for it is well known that the Democracy are by no means a unit upon the question of a repeal of this act, and probably a few Republican votes will be found for the repeal. It is also given out in connection with the offer of this resolution that there are to be no more attempts to bridle the unruly members of the Democracy, but that all who desire to be recognized for the offer of buncombe resolutions will be given the opportunity. As there is hardly a member who has not a resolution of some kind to offer to-morrow, the session promises to be very interesting and instructive, if the policy of silence, as is now understood, is really abandoned.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 6—1 A. M.—Generally clear and warmer weather has prevailed in the districts on the Atlantic Coast and east of the Lower Mississippi, with easterly to southerly winds and continued high barometer. Rain has prevailed in the lake region, north of the Ohio Valley, and in the North-west and South-west, with southerly winds, higher temperature and less pressure. The temperature has fallen decidedly in Minnesota and the Upper Missouri Valley, with northerly winds and increased pressure. The Mississippi River has fallen one foot at Cairo and three feet at Memphis; the Ohio has risen fifteen inches at Cincinnati; the Savannah has fallen eight inches at Augusta.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic States, slightly warmer and clear or partly cloudy weather, with easterly to southerly winds, and stationary or slowly falling barometer.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, increasing cloudiness and areas of rain will prevail, with falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, and warmer weather during the day, probably followed by low temperature in the Ohio Valley and the South-west.

For the lower lakes, Middle States, and New-England, increasing cloudiness and rain, except in Virginia, with southerly to westerly winds, rising temperature, and falling barometer.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, areas of rain or snow, with partly cloudy and colder weather, followed during the night by northerly to westerly winds and rising barometer.

The Lower Mississippi River will continue to fall. Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee and Grand Haven, and are ordered for New-Orleans, Galveston, and Indianola.

BABCOCK NO LONGER SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Gen. Babcock has retired from duty at the White House. He has not acted in any official capacity as private secretary since his return from St. Louis beyond carrying one message to the Senate.

THE CHESTER PARK RACES.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—The announcement will be made to-morrow of the closing of the entries for the Spring Meeting at the Chester Park Course, in this city, commencing May 24, and lasting four days. All the Kentucky stables are largely represented with one exception. In consequence of McGrath's engagements in the East none of his horses will appear here. The Ohio Derby has twenty-seven entries. The Ladies' Stake has twenty-five entries. The Cincinnati Cup, for two and one-half miles dash, has eleven entries. The horses entered comprise some of the best racing stock in the country, and fine sport is anticipated.

THE NEW-ORLEANS SHOOTING AFFRAY.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 5.—W. D. Hardeman, who was shot by J. S. Prestidge last night, died at noon to-day from the effects of his wounds. Both parties were members of the firm of Prestidge, Graham & Co., Carondelet street, and the difficulty occurred in their office about business. Prestidge has been arrested and imprisoned.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

CLEVELAND, March 5.—The jury in the Adin murder case at 1 o'clock brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on the 22d of June next.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

THE NEWS OF BELKNAP'S FALL.

ITS EFFECT ON THE REPUBLICANS OF THE STATE—OPINIONS OF LEADING PUBLIC MEN—THE REPUBLICANS NOT DISHEARTENED.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CONCORD, Saturday, March 4, 1876.

For two days hardly anything has been discussed but the Belknap case. New-Hampshire has not the most enterprising of newspapers, so that the full enormity of the affair was not known even in this city until yesterday, when the Boston papers arrived. But rumors and distorted versions had already penetrated to the most remote corners of the State, and all day long telegrams and letters have been pouring in upon Col. Hall, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, asking for particulars. These showed the intense popular interest taken in the scandal, and some of them showed that many Republicans for a moment feared that Belknap had not only ruined himself, but in his fall had dragged down with him the party which had so greatly honored him, and to which it was said he had never really belonged.

But a few hours were sufficient to show that these fears were groundless, and the State Committee, which for a moment was dismayed, has recovered confidence. The letters and telegrams of to-day prove that the sober second thought of the people of New-Hampshire have led them rapidly to the conclusion that the Republican Party is not responsible for the crime of Belknap, but that, by the action of its representatives in Congress, it is entitled to equal praise with the Democrats, both in detecting and punishing the crime. Republicans and Democrats both agree in this, and both agree that neither can make any political capital. Indeed, some of the leading Democrats have said that it will not make ten votes difference, and Gov. Cheney has nearly the same opinion. It would not, he said, lose him a single Republican vote, and the worst that was to be feared was that it might induce a few wavering Democrats, who might otherwise have voted with the Republicans, to adhere to their own party. But there are so few of these, he added, that they have never been taken into the account in calculating the political chances. Despite the Belknap enormity, Gov. Cheney felt certain that the Republicans would achieve a decisive victory by the election of the State ticket by the people, with an increased majority in the lower House of the Legislature, while the Senate, at the worst, will be equally divided between the two parties. The confidence of Gov. Cheney is shared by Col. Hall, by Mr. B. F. Prescott, Mr. Wood, Mr. Stevens, and indeed by every one of the working Republicans who has expressed an opinion. To all these may be added Hon. E. H. Rollins, who is perhaps more familiar with the politics of the State than any one else, and if all these gentlemen turn out to be false prophets, it is their own affair. Since the Belknap disclosures the Democrats are no more confident, and the Republicans not any less so; both parties stand precisely where they did before, and if at the beginning of the week the Republicans had the best chance of carrying the State, there is no question but that they have it yet.

While the Republicans are not afraid of Belknap, they are somewhat frightened by a prospect that the Democratic frauds in Ward Five of Manchester last year will be repeated. According to the stories which reach me Tweed and his gang were tyros in the art of cheating the ballot-box when compared with the Democrats of Ward Five. Driving the Republicans by force away from the booths, keeping the polls open at illegal hours, carrying the ballot-box to a distant cellar to count the votes, and so tampering with the check-lists that real voters were taken off and bogus ones put on were only a few of the means used to get the sort of returns they wanted. It is now announced that the initial steps in this roguery have been already taken this year, and that no less than four hundred and sixty fraudulent names have been found upon the check-lists of the ward. Some of these are the names of entirely fictitious persons, and others are the names of known persons several times repeated upon the list by the ingenious device of spelling them in different ways. When the Republicans are asked why they do not prevent these practices, they say that they cannot under the present law, but that the first time they get full control of the Legislature, their first business will be to make an election law which will effectually put an end to them, and they add that they shall take that of New-York City as a model. It must be admitted that there are no complaints of frauds having been committed anywhere except in the place named, nor is it alleged that even there they are incited by the Democratic leaders in the State, but it is beyond doubt that they never fail to take advantage of the results of them, so that they can no more be held guiltless than the actual perpetrators. That these frauds will be attempted this year is beyond doubt, that they will be successful to some extent is probable, but that they will cause the defeat of the Republicans should not be assumed. The party has made headway against them in former years, and promises to do so again.

A day spent in the rooms of the State Committee is enough to convince any one that the party has not lost heart. Col. Hall and Secretary Prescott, with Hon. E. H. Rollins as general helper, and assisted by two stenographers and several clerks, are kept constantly busy in consultations, sending telegrams, mailing letters, and sending out documents. Scores of people are constantly coming in from all parts of the State, and, without exception, bring cheering reports. They all want speakers and documents; all promise to do everything to bring out every Republican vote. The rooms are crowded all the time with these men, and they are all confident of a Republican success; but at the same time they do not intend to leave anything undone which should be done to insure it. The programme of the State Committee shows that the canvass is a hot and thus far a successful one. The meeting here last night, which was addressed by Gen. A. E. King, of Baltimore, was one of the most cheering ever held in Concord. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity, and the audience was attentive, earnest, and enthusiastic. The speech of Gen. King was an able one, and especially so in its treatment of the Belknap case, and made a good impression upon his hearers. Reports have been received from the meetings held at other places last evening, and they are said to have been in each case indicative of Republican activity and earnestness. These meetings were at Lake Village, addressed by Gen. Walter Harriman, of New-Hampshire, who is still doing stalwart battle for the cause he has served so long; at Wolfboro, where Hon. J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, did good service: at Portsmouth, where Hon. Henry O. Pratt, of Iowa, and Col. E. W. Andrews, of Michigan, made effective speeches; at Lebanon, where Hon. A. W. Tenney, of New-York, was the speaker, and at Greenville and Marlborough, where O. C. Moore, of Nashua, and Hon. Charles H. Burns, of Newport, were the orators. This brief statement is enough to show that the evening was a busy one throughout the State, and those which are to come will be equally so. The great meeting in this vicinity will be in this city on Tuesday evening, for which both Senator Oglesby and Gov. Noyes are announced, but Col. Hall may come to the conclusion that he does not need two such heavy guns to demolish what little is left of Democracy in this region, and put one of them somewhere else. Either of them can more than fill Phenix Hall from Concord alone, and with both of them, and a special train from Fisherville, it is difficult to see what Col. Hall is going to do with the crowds he will have upon his hands. The other principal meetings of the week, as before announced, will be at Winchester, Nashua, and Manchester.

A CORRECTED LIST OF THE DEMOCRATIC SPEAKERS SENT FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The list of Democratic speakers who have gone to New-Hampshire, as given in these dispatches last night, needs correction. Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Robbins, of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, are not to go, as it was asserted, on what was considered good information, that they would. They will need to stay here and look up further evidence against Gen. Belknap, who, by the politeness of Mr. Clymer in letting the witness Marsh go away to Canada, cannot be convicted on the evidence now before Congress. The correct list of the speakers for New-Hampshire, as furnished from head-quarters, is Messrs. Walker, Springer, and Tarbox, as stated, and Hancock, of Texas, and Patterson, of Colorado, in place of those printed by mistake.

THE WHISKY TRIALS.

REPUTED SECRET HISTORY OF THE PROSECUTIONS IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—The *Times* to-day publishes a long statement of what purports to be a part of the secret history of the Whisky Ring prosecutions here, and especially the Babcock trial. It asserts that the Attorney General was very active and zealous in the prosecution until Gen. Babcock was indicted, when his ardor cooled and he began to use his influence and the power of his office to save that gentleman. With this view, it is asserted, the Attorney General sent for District Attorney Dyer to come to Washington. Mr. Dyer went and while there Mr. Pierrepont, on the plea that it was very important, and even necessary, that he, as the head of the Department of Justice, should know what the prosecution would be in the Babcock case, obtained from him, by inexcusable hypocrisy, a detailed statement of all the oral testimony against Gen. Babcock—the whole plan of the prosecution, what he intended to prove by each witness, the order in which he intended to present the evidence, and other particulars. This information, it is alleged, Mr. Pierrepont made over for the use of Gen. Babcock's counsel, in order to defeat the prosecution, and this, too, with the President's knowledge and consent. Mr. Storrs, the senior counsel for Gen. Babcock, remained in Washington, and whatever Mr. Pierrepont obtained from Mr. Dyer in regard to the case he first repeated to the President, and, after consultation with him, Mr. Storrs got the benefit of all he had learned. The Attorney General's private office was the place where the plans to defeat the Government in its case against Gen. Babcock were matured. Every night preceding the time set for Babcock's trial Gen. Babcock and Gen. Horace Porter met Mr. Pierrepont in his office, and closely studied every point contained in the evidence for the Government, and prepared to overcome it. Gen. Babcock was admitted to conferences between the President and Mr. Pierrepont, when the plan was first arranged, and whenever Mr. Dyer sent any additional evidence to Washington Mr. Storrs was sent for, and when the plan of the prosecution was fully matured, he was as familiar with it as the Attorney General himself.

Those familiar with all the circumstances absolve Col. Dyer from all censure. Mr. Dyer had reposed implicit confidence in the integrity of Mr. Pierrepont, and had been deceived. Mr. Dyer could not be made to believe that one of the chief officers of the Government would violate his oath of office and disregard his duty, hence he accepted Mr. Pierrepont's pretended interest in a vigorous prosecution as his senior, and even relied upon him as his superior officer for aid and counsel. It is then asserted that while Mr. Pierrepont was at the outset very earnest in prosecuting the Whisky Ring, believing it would redound to his credit as chief law officer of the Government, he soon found he was overshadowed by Secretary Bristow, the people and prosecuting officers giving that gentleman credit for every blow struck against the Ring. This filled Mr. Pierrepont with envy. He became jealous of Mr. Bristow's popularity, and joined heart and soul with the Grant faction. This gave him a firm hold on the regard of the President, and enabled him to aid in defeating Mr. Bristow's plans, and thus weaken him among the people and with the whole administration. So he had a double purpose in joining the Government to save Gen. Babcock from conviction—he would establish his position with the President for the present and future, and aid to weaken Mr. Bristow by making it appear that the indictment of Gen. Babcock was a scheme to injure Gen. Grant and advance Mr. Bristow's political interests. As to why Solicitor General Wilson did not warn Mr. Dyer of Mr. Pierrepont's effort to defeat him, it is explained as coming from Wilson himself; that he [Wilson] had already been represented as scheming against the President and Gen. Babcock. Every act he had performed in the furtherance of his duty was directed and borne to Gen. Grant's ears as a part of Mr. Bristow's plan to obtain the nomination for the Presidency. Solicitor Wilson had for several months devoted his time almost exclusively to working up the evidence against and preparing to convict the leaders of the Chicago Whisky Ring. He had acquired knowledge and arranged the plans to this end, which made it impossible for any other man to step into his position and carry them out. He knew that great pressure was being brought to bear to secure his removal, and he wished to avoid it until the Chicago Ring leaders were convicted. Just at the juncture when a warning to the St. Louis prosecution against the scheme of the Attorney General would have proved valuable he dared not interpose lest it might result in his removal and the escape of the whisky thieves in Chicago. The Secretary regarded him as a necessity to a successful prosecution of the Ring, and had he undertaken to have exposed Mr. Pierrepont's plans his removal would certainly have followed the discovery by Mr. Pierrepont of the fact. Besides, Col. Dyer placed the most implicit faith in the professions of Mr. Pierrepont, and any suggestions as to the Attorney General's scheme against the prosecutions might have been resented. Considerations of this kind prompted Solicitor Wilson to refrain from giving advice that might have undermined his plan. Solicitor Wilson did not forget that he wrote Mr. Henderson a letter advising him to keep a detective on Gen. Babcock's track during his visit in the Fall of 1875, and that a copy of that letter was sent to the President. Mr. Henderson lost the letter, and by some means a copy found its way to the White House.

Col. Dyer and his assistants are fully aware of Mr. Pierrepont's treachery now. The day Gen. Babcock was acquitted Col. Dyer said publicly that he had contended against an element which was bound to defeat him. At that time he declined to give any explanation, but the fact that his eyes had just been opened to this element of opposition was apparent.

The article also accuses Mr. Pierrepont of manœuvring for the removal of Gen. Henderson, special counsel for the Government here; but there is nothing said on this point that has not been already published.

THE PIPER CASE.

BOSTON, March 5.—The decision of Judges Colt and Lord, of the Supreme Court, allows the general exceptions filed by the defendant's counsel in the Piper trial. This will secure to him a new trial.

DARTMOUTH WILL SEND A CREW.

BOSTON, March 5.—An enthusiastic meeting of the Dartmouth Boat Club was held at Hanover last evening. The college will remain in the association regardless of the issue of the next regatta, in which four of last year's crew will participate. Letters were read promising the aid of the alumni in various cities. The trainer reported the crew in fine condition.

FRANCE.

THE ELECTION OF DEPUTIES—CONTINUED REPUBLICAN GAINS.

PARIS, March 5—Midnight.—Elections were held to-day in the districts which failed to choose a Deputy at the first election two weeks ago. The results of the second ballots, as far as known at this hour, are as follows: In various arrondissements of Paris the following candidates have been elected: M. Tirard, defeating the Marquis de Ploeuc, Monarchist, by a large majority. M. Frebault, Radical, defeating M. Bartolini, Bonapartist, by 1,000 majority. M. Spuller, chief editor of *La République Française*, by an almost unanimous vote. Germaine Casse, receiving 7,681 votes, against 1,479 polled by M. Lachaud, Jr., Bonapartist. Duc Decazes, who polled 7,253 votes, while his Bonapartist opponent, M. Raoul Duval received 3,555. MM. Farcy and Allain Targe, both by large majorities. M. Bamberger, former Republican Deputy from Alsace, at Neuilly-sur-Seine. M. Deschanel at Courbevoie; M. Tallandier at Sceaux. This completes the returns for the Department of the Seine, in which all the candidates elected to-day, with one exception, are Republicans as contradistinguished from Radicals.

The Republicans were also successful at Bordeaux, Toulouse, Toulon, Gex, Neufchâteau, Mayenne, Lepuy, Vosoul, Havre, Hazebrouck, Castres, Cherbourg, Brives, Ussel, Chateauroiex, and Pontoise. At Pontoise, Col. Langlois was elected by a large majority. M. Lockroy, Radical, was elected without opposition at Aix. M. Naguet, Irreconcilable Radical, was elected at Apt. M. Respard, Radical, was elected in Marseilles. The Constitutional Conservatives have been successful at Brest, Compiegne, Fourcalquier, Roez, Orleans, and Yvetot.

The Bonapartists carried the elections at Angoulême, Ruffec, Louvier, and Le Mans. The last two returned MM. Raoul Duval and Haentjens respectively. Three more Bonapartists were elected, including one in the Department of the Gironde, but the names of their constituencies are not reported.

The Monarchists carried the elections in Guingamp, Nantes, St. Nazaire, and Bressuire.

M. de La Rochejaquelein, Legitimist, was elected at Bressuire by a large majority. Advices from Ile-Bourbon announce that M. La Serve, Republican, has been elected Senator.

THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR.

LONDON, March 6.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: M. Casimir-Perier, who was thought to have been accepted by MacMahon, and was at first very conciliatory, gradually, under private influences, increased his demands regarding the composition of the Cabinet. This caused a rupture, and it is now said that M. Ricard will take the Ministry of the Interior. This solution will admit of the formation of the Cabinet before the opening of the Chambers.

FURTHER ELECTION NEWS—THE SALE OF COURBET'S PROPERTY TO PAY FOR THE VENDOME COLUMN.

LONDON, March 6.—The Paris dispatch to the *Times* reports that Bonapartists have been elected at Bar-sur-Aube, Lesparre, Pont-l'éveque, Aveyron, Second Circumscription, Boulogne, and Segne. In the two latter districts MM. Dussaussoy and Janvier La Motte were returned.

The *Daily News'* Paris dispatch says the sale of the property of the artist Courbet, to defray the expense of restoring the Vendome Column, begins on the 15th inst. It is estimated that the property, which consists of a farm in the Department of Daubs and a few pictures, will yield $16,000, leaving a balance of $40,000 due the State.

TURKEY.

A CONFERENCE WITH HERZEGOVINIAN LEADERS.

RAGUSA, March 5.—According to advices from Sclavonic sources M. Rodich gave a hearing on Saturday to the insurgent leaders who have taken refuge in Cettinje. Twenty of these men were present, among them Luca, Wekovitch, and other important leaders. They unanimously rejected the proposed reforms. M. Rodich threatened strict surveillance and withdrawal of relief which Austria has hitherto granted the refugees, but the chiefs remained obdurate. M. Rodich appointed another interview for to-day to hear their final decision.

MOSTAR TO BE ATTACKED BY INSURGENTS —OUTRAGES UPON CHRISTIANS.

LONDON, March 6.—A dispatch from Vienna to the *Standard*, reports that Ljubobratich has organized a band of insurgents in Dalmatia, crossed the River Narenta, near Mekovich, and entered Herzegovina on Saturday. He intends to attack Mostar. The same dispatch says: After the reform firman was promulgated in Northern Bosnia the Turks rose against the Christians in some villages, killed several, and drove away the remainder. Many fugitives were drowned in the River Unna.

A dispatch from Ragusa to the *Times* affirms that the Austrian authorities consider the pacification of the Turkish provinces hopeless. The maltreatment of the Rayahs by the Mussulmans is increasing, and the position is becoming more dangerous.

A Vienna telegram to the *Times* reports M. Rodick's return to Cattaro from Cettinge. The Prince of Montenegro has declared his readiness to cooperate in the efforts at pacification. M. Rodick will meet the insurgent leader from Suttorina, Monday.

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Vienna, says it is rumored that a sanguinary conflict has taken place in Servia between the Communists and the military.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A TERRITORIAL QUESTION TO BE SUBMITTED TO PRESIDENT GRANT.

LONDON, March 5.—Intelligence has been received at Lisbon from Buenos Ayres by steamer to Feb. 4. By the treaty between Brazil, the Argentine States, and Paraguay, signed Feb. 3, the Government at Buenos Ayres agrees to refer the question affecting the territory between Pilcomayo and Rio Verde to the arbitration of the President of the United States. The treaty gives Cerrito the Argentine Republic, but that territory must not be forfeited in time of peace. The evacuation of the Argentine territory by Brazil was to begin forthwith, and will probably be completed before the expiration of the term of five months specified by the treaty. Senbor Machain has been nominated Envoy of Paraguay to the United States, and will represent Paraguay at the Centennial Exhibition. It is probable that he will also be charged with the request to President Grant to arbitrate between Paraguay and the Argentine States.

THE CENTENNIAL.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER FRANKLIN AT SOUTHAMPTON.

LONDON, March 6.—Admiral Worden publishes a notice that the United States steamer Franklin will receive goods at Southampton for the Centennial Exhibition until the 13th inst.

ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA AT LONDON.

LONDON, March 5.—The Empress of Austria has arrived in this city.

INDIA.

APPEARANCE OF THE PLAGUE.

BOMBAY, March 5.—Intelligence has been received here that the plague has appeared on the banks of the Euphrates.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

PROSPECTS FOR SPRING TRADE.

TWENTY-NINE TRADES PRESENTED AND THEIR PRESENT CONDITION AND PROMISE SHOWN — BUSINESS GENERALLY DULL, BUT THE CASH SYSTEM GAINING GROUND—HOPES FROM THE CENTENNIAL.

The review of the condition of trade given below will be found of great interest at this time. Twenty-nine separate trades, including all the leading branches of industry, are presented under classifications made on the basis of the mutual relation and dependence on each other, as nearly as may be. In the four trades included in the first division, viz., building, lumber, paints, and plumbing, business is generally at a stand-still, and the future is not bright. In the iron trade prices are lower than they have been since the war, and it is thought that the lowest point has been reached. There is very little demand for it, except for the manufacture of horse-shoes, and some activity in the trade for iron girders. No railroad iron has been called for this year. In the metal market, block tin is the staple, and the market for it is in bad condition. Prices have declined, and there is no prospect of a rise. In other metals there is more activity, but no permanent improvement is looked for till next year. In the grain trade dullness prevails. Prices are low and stocks large, but a favorable movement is looked for in the Spring. The wholesale grocery trade is also dull; stocks are low in the country, and the large houses have to carry heavy amounts. The demand is steady, but small. The trade in provisions—principally hogs—is healthy and active. The same may be said of the country produce trade. It is not very active but steady, and prices on an average have not greatly declined. The demand for cereal and flower seeds is also good, and better is expected.

In the dry goods trade dealers large and small are proceeding with extreme caution, and little is being done. Many failures of small houses have occurred, but those who can tide over the present difficulties regard this as favorable to them. Collections have been slow; but the Spring is expected to bring better times. Roads are bad in the country, farmers have not come in to make their purchases, and country dealers are not giving orders. Goods are cheaper than before, and the Western trade seems more active than the Southern. In the boot and shoe trade there is, on the whole, little to complain of. The mild Winter has been unfavorable to this industry, but manufacturers speak hopefully of their prospects. Of the hide and leather business substantially the same account is given. It is a steady trade and suffers little from fluctuations. In clothing and furnishing goods trade is quiet, but manufacturers seem to expect a great revival in the Spring, and some are making extensive preparations for it. Stocks, however, are very large. In furs, there is nothing doing except in seal goods; and in india-rubber clothing goods there is absolute stagnation, though in other departments of the rubber business trade is reasonably active.

In the carpet and upholstery trade there is a general feeling of buoyancy, for trade is better than it was last year, and promises to improve during the coming season. The piano-makers are also in good spirits over their business prospects. Leading houses are turning out a full amount of instruments, but collections are reported to be slow. In china and glassware trade is altogether stagnant, and the stocks on band are large. The carriage trade is also very dull, but dealers are hopeful of increased activity during the Spring and Summer. The jewelers report that they are not doing badly. Prices are lower and profits less than before, but, as compared with many other trades, they have not much to complain of.

In the wine and liquor business nothing is doing, though an active demand for higher grades of wine is soon expected. The price of whisky is very low, and the demand for it very small. The temperance movements are thought to have something to do with this, but the more obvious reason is the hard times, which have compelled men to drop the expensive luxury of whisky for cheaper lager and ale. The brewers are consequently kept very busy, and report their business as being in excellent condition, with better prospects ahead. In the confectionery trade prices are very low, but trade has been steady.

In ship-building, both of iron and wooden vessels, the outlook is gloomy. Nothing is doing, nor is there any prospect of revival, except that the boat-builders look for some renewal of activity in the Spring, mainly on account of the Centennial. The printing trade is dull, but the low price of paper and other materials gives promise of an improvement in the trade. The manufacturers of chemicals and drugs report business to be brisk, and much better than last year. The sewing-machine trade has not suffered much, and the demand is steady.

In every business above enumerated, with the single exception of the wine trade, there has been a steady advance to the cash system and to extreme caution in trading. The hard times have had the good effect of getting business upon a sounder basis. Speculation has practically ceased. Buyers call for no more than they immediately want, and pay for it cash down, or on short time. In nearly all trades there is an expectation that the Centennial will have a good effect in reviving business; but these expectations are very moderate.

THE BUILDING TRADE.

To say that the building trade is completely prostrated is but a moderate statement of the tenor of the complaints made by those engaged in this previously flourishing branch of business. A prosperous house-builder is as hard to find as a flourishing ship-builder, and the business seems to have come to almost a complete stand-still, with little prospect of amendment. No buildings of any account are now, or have been for some time, erected on speculation, work being confined mainly to needed improvements in buildings now existing or to the erection of others required for special purposes, or which are being built in performance of former contracts, or to meet the notions of men of means who fancy a particular style of house which they cannot find already erected. This is the substance of the statements of several builders. In addition, one of them stated that he saw no prospect of an improvement until after the Presidential election. He did not think that the Centennial would benefit the building interest of this City, as there was ample accommodation existing in present buildings to meet any demands that might be created by the Exposition. Show-case makers and those making fine joiner-work a specialty might reap some advantage, but the effect of the Centennial in other respects would be rather detrimental than beneficial to the building interests.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

The lumber and timber trade is greatly depressed owing to the inactivity in building operations. Trade is in about the same condition as it was last year at this time. There is very little sale for lumber for houses in this City. In Brooklyn there is some demand for lumber for the construction of small houses in the suburbs. These dwellings are usually built of brick, about eighteen feet wide and two stories high. Excepting the

walls, they are generally finished in wood. These buildings sell quite readily, and are very popular. Heretofore builders have erected costly many-storied structures, which from their expensiveness generally remained on their hands, and in addition to causing the ruin of the builders, entailed heavy losses upon the dealers who had furnished the lumber. There has been very little demand for lumber for shipping purposes, on account of the troublesome times in Cuba and Hayti. Owing to the open condition of the past Winter the market is light, as it has been impossible to draw the logs to the mills, which can only be done successfully while snow covers the ground. For this reason dealers feel hopeful that this year will witness improvement in trade, and all expect an advance in the price of lumber as inevitable. The Southern lumber trade was largerly overdone during the past year, and prices in that section were never before so low. White pine especially has not been so cheap since the war as at the present time. Collections have generally been good, but as in other branches of business, great care is observed in extending credit, to shut off the doubtful part of trade. Merchants do not anticipate any direct beneficial effect upon trade from the Centennial celebration, except the trifle which will follow the erection of supplementary buildings at Philadelphia.

THE PLUMBING TRADE.

The plumbing business participates in the general prostration of the building interests, and perhaps was never in so bad a condition as at present. It is a general complaint that business is not only much worse than in former years, but that there is a constant falling off, except among ship plumbers, and no new work of any consequence. The open Winter has prevented the necessity of a great deal of work usually done in that season on account of frozen or bursted pipes. What little business has been done has been nearly all on a cash basis, or on very short credit on good security. Gas-fitting has been much less prosperous than in former seasons, on account of the decrease in the number of buildings erected, the economy practiced in relation to the number of burners and the style of fixtures used, and the introduction by many of the use of kerosene and other oils or burning-fluids in the place of gas. A number of plumbers have, it is said, already given up business, and wages have become so much reduced that many of the employes have sought employment at other occupations. The depression in the plumbing and gas-fitting business has had a very bad effect on the numerous branches engaged in manufacturing and furnishing the supplies used in the trade.

THE PAINT TRADE.

The manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in paints say they are doing fully as well this year as last; but those practically engaged in the business of painting complain bitterly of the dull times. In partial explanation of this seeming anomaly, the manufacturers and wholesale dealers say that the stocks of those to whom they sell have run low and are being replenished, and the painters say that a great number of those who formerly hired painters to do plain or rough work now buy the materials—often of the wholesale dealers—and either do the work themselves or hire men who are not painters to do it at low prices. One of the principal manufacturing firms says that sales are better than last year, and that prospects are fair, fully up to the average of late years. Collections are very slow generally, and in many instances time has been extended from thirty to sixty days. The Centennial would, he said, probably, like a Presidential election, prove a detriment instead of a help to the paint business, by diverting attention to other matters. If Congress would either let the tariff alone or pass a law that it should not be altered for a quarter of a century, it would be a great benefit to the paint business, which had suffered greatly by constant changes in or fears of modifications of the tariff. One of the members of a prominent painting firm engaged in all the leading branches of painting said that business was much worse than last year, there being a falling off of fully a third. Prospects were very gloomy, as a good portion of what would generally be Spring work had been done in the Winter on account of the mild weather. Credits in the painting business were generally short, and payments averaged as well as last year, but most of the work was done substantially for cash. The sales of paints by painters were almost invariably for cash.

THE IRON TRADE.

It is yet rather early in the season to express an opinion as to the prospects of business in the iron trade, as in this department trade is largely dependent upon the opening of navigation. Pig-iron is brought to the City by water, and until some movement is made in this article, merchants say it it a hard matter to estimate the condition of trade. Mr. Bispham, of the firm of Messrs. W. H. Wallace & Co., said that the article in the iron line most active at present was that used in the manufacture of horse-shoes. In this department sales were a great deal larger than they were a year ago. There was also a considerable demand for wrought-iron girders and beams for new buildings, which indicated an increase of building operations this Spring. The trade in boiler iron is very dull. There are not many boilers made in this City now. This firm is manufacturing iron for the boilers in the United States steamer Colorado, and about fifteen boilers for private firms. There is also very little demand for bar-iron. Prices for iron are lower than ever before in this country, and are probably as low as can ever be reached, consequently any change in the iron trade must be for the better. There is not likely to be any demand for railroad iron this year, which has hitherto been the principal department in the iron trade. The railroad interests received a severe blow in the panic of 1873, from the effects of which they have never fully recovered, and the demand for iron in this department is exceedingly slight. Iron is now being sold in this country as cheap as at Staffordshire, England, and the demand for English iron is a thing of the past. In the remote future Mr. Bispham thought this country would supply the entire world with iron. Collections are as favorable as they have ever been, but many firms will be extremely conservative about the extension of credit. In sheet-iron the sales thus far have been about equal to those of last year. Dealers do not expect that much of an impetus will be given to trade by the Centennial celebration.

THE METAL TRADE.

The staple article in the metal trade is block tin, which is at the present time in a wretched condition. The alleged reason is the disturbance caused by the Australian production. It is impossible to arrive at the cost of the article or the supply which could be depended upon. The consequence of the Australian production thus far is an overflow of the market and the almost ruin of the Cornwall mines. This is shown in the gradual shrinkage in price from thirty-five cents to seventeen and one-half, gold, per pound. The condition of other metals is more hopeful. During the month of January sales were very good, but in February they were below the average. During the latter month merchants were invoicing their stocks and closing up the business of the year. Collections are coming in well from the country, but caution is observed in granting credit. No material improvement in the metal trade is expected before the Spring of 1877. The present unsettled state of the finances, coupled with the Presidential election, will, in the opinion of many persons, prevent any positive advancement toward a firmer footing. The Centennial Exposition is expected to give some impulse to trade.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

The grain trade this Winter appears to be in a very poor state. Prices are low and stocks are enormous, and there is little or no foreign demand. It has been a carrying Winter, more thoroughly so than any previous Winter. Particularly is this the case with wheat, and as a result there is now on the New-York market somewhere in the vicinity of six million bushels of wheat held by commission merchants under orders from the owners for better prices. It is also stated that there are seven million bushels of wheat in sight in excess of that in sight last year at this time. The seaports of Great Britain are also overstocked, and to some extent this is true of Continental ports. To these facts there is a substantial agreement on the part of the merchants on 'Change. But when it comes to the discussion of prospects, there is a wide difference of views. The "bears" say that although there may be an increased foreign demand for wheat in the course of a month or two, there will be no such thing as a lively trade and no extraordinary rise of prices. The crops of wheat all over the world for 1875 were more than usually large, and nearly everywhere there is almost enough wheat on hand to last till another crop is produced; consequently the question of a rise in price depends largely upon the prospects for the crops of the present year. If the crops of 1876 are poor the wheat on hand will be in great demand and prices will go up to high figures. On the other hand, if the crops are good the wheat now in stock will diminish in value. Commenting on the question of the crops of 1876, one of the "bears" stated that in his belief they would be extraordinary. The Winter wheat was in a fine condition, especially on the Pacific coast. He had just had word from California to the effect that all over the wheat area, an area greater than had ever before been "seeded" on the Pacific Coast, everything was favorable for an unprecedentedly large crop. He had also heard from the wheat-producing regions of Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa. In Kansas and Nebraska the farmers had already laid in seed, and in Iowa preparations had been made for an unusually early sowing. Early sowing was almost sure to produce good crops. Taking everything into consideration, there was little doubt in his mind that the crops for 1876 would be very large indeed. A "bull" to whom this story was told disputed it. It was not true, he said, that the Continent was fully supplied with wheat for the Summer. The Continental stocks were nearly run out, and in a very short time there was bound to be a very large foreign demand. The trade was in a healthy state. The only difference between the state of affairs this year and last year was that this had been an open Winter, and the wheat, instead of remaining in home cribs and granaries, had found its way to the sea-board. The fact that it was low in price was but in accordance with the falling in prices of all commodities. Everything was lower than last year. As for the statements that the crops of 1876 were bound to be good, he would like to know if the person who made them was in direct correspondence with Providence. If he was, he probably knew all about it. If he was not, he could not be any wiser than other mortals, and was a fool to make predictions as to wheat crops. He did not suppose that there would be an immense rise in prices, but there was bound to be a healthy trade. Drawing the line between these two statements and verifying it by conversation with merchants in kindred trades, it seems that although the wheat trade is dull and heavy almost beyond precedent, there must be a considerable movement of stocks before long. The United States is the granary of Great Britain, and it only takes a dozen days after the want for wheat is felt on the other side of the Atlantic to have it supplied from this country. The London or Liverpool merchant has only to send a telegram, and in the time mentioned the wheat is at his storehouses. It is for this reason that no one can safely predict the near future of the wheat trade. The corn trade of New-York is of slight importance compared with wheat. Very little corn finds its way to New-York now. Baltimore, it is stated, exports seventy-five per cent. of the corn that leaves the United States. But the little that does come to this port is at a very low figure, and there are few sales. There is said to be little foreign demand, owing in a measure to the extraordinary crop of corn in 1875, and also to the feeding of cattle in Great Britain on root stuffs, such as carrots, beets, and turnips. Oats hardly enters into the trade. In former years it was exported in larger quantities, but such is not the case at present.

THE PROVISION TRADE.

The provision trade in New-York is said to be very good. This trade consists principally in hogs, for which the demand is greaty in excess of the supply. The shipments are not so heavy as last year, but the prices are better. The shipments are direct from Chicago, Kansas City, and other Western pork emporiums, direct to Europe. The scarcity of hogs is accounted for by the smallness of the corn crop in 1874. The rule is, "no corn, no hogs; much corn, many hogs." The year 1875 was a great corn year, and as a consequence next season's crop of hogs will be very large. It is probable that the exports of hogs have already been large enough for the good of the home trade.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

The wholesale grocery trade is dull. There is nothing moving except just enough to supply the consumptive demand. The stocks throughout the country are very low, and importers who have bought according to the statistics of consumption are obliged to hold large quantities of all commodities, much to their individual losses and to the discouragement of trade in general. Last Winter's trade, compared with this year, was very lively. There was, to be sure, more fluctuations especially in the prices of staple groceries, teas, coffees, and sugars, but for all that the trade was good. This year there is a steady demand and sale, but it is a sort of hand-to-mouth trade that is very trying to large houses. The general opinion of the trade is that until something is done to revive business of all kinds, the grocery trade will be dull and unprofitable.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Business among merchants engaged in the sale of dairy products and other articles of commerce generally called "farm produce" is not very active. There are some items in the list which sell at prices higher than those obtained last year, and others at lower rates. This is occasioned by a variety of circumstances. Good management in many things has been productive of better prices, and a similar result has been brought about in some instances through smaller crops. In other instances, large crops have produced a supply in excess of the demand, which has forced the market down to low prices. For example, much better prices are obtained for butter this Spring than in the Spring of 1875. In the butter-making season of 1874 there was a speculative feeling rife which caused dairymen to neglect cheese-making in a considerable degree, and to produce more butter, and to hold back their production in the hope that they would get more money for it later in the season than they had received in the earlier part. The prices did not improve with the rapidity expected, the time for making new butter was closely approaching, the butter held back was sent forward in large quantities, and the market here was glutted. A general fall in prices disappointed the speculators, and many of them lost heavily. This year there has been no marked disposition on the part of dairymen to speculate. Butter has been in supply about equal to the demand during the entire season, and prices have been about the same for some time. The wholesale rate at present is from 16 cents to 43 cents per pound for the poorest stock to the finest in the market. Last year wholesale quotations ranged from 15 cents to 38 cents for low to very fancy grades. These figures, however, do not fairly indicate the situation of the market, and it is necessary to compare the current wholesale prices for entire dairies of butter, which sold on March 3, 1875, at 28 cents and 32 cents, and which sell this year at 28 cents and 35 cents. On the whole, the butter trade is in a healthier condition this year than last, and the prospects for the new make are better. Cheese is generally lower in price, in a wholesale way, at the opening of this Spring, than it was at the same period last year. On March 3 of 1875 this product was in fair demand at 9 cents and $16\frac{3}{4}$ cents for New-York factory-made; 7 cents and $16\frac{1}{2}$ cents for poor to fancy New-York dairy-made, and 6 cents and $16\frac{1}{2}$ cents for Western factory-made. This year prices range as follows: 6 cents and 14 cents for poor to fancy New-York factory; 6 cents and $13\frac{1}{4}$ cents for Western factory-made, and 10 cents and 13 cents for New-York dairy-made. The market is generally quiet, although dealers are unwilling to take anything less than the prices mentioned, especially for choice cheese, even when a large sale can be effected. At the present time the prospects of the cheese trade, if not altogether satisfactory, are not thought to be discouraging. A larger amount of stock was produced than was necessary for the current demand, but it is hoped that the surplus in store will be greatly reduced before the new cheese begins to arrive in large quantities, and that the opening of the new season in May will be encouraging. Eggs, in which a very large business is done, are much lower this year than last. On March 3, 1875, wholesale quotations ranged for fair fresh Western to choice fresh eggs from near-by points, from 35 cents to 42 cents per dozen, and 22 cents to 32 cents for limed (preserved) eggs. The prices paid at present are $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents to 20 cents for fresh eggs, and limed are unsalable. The cause of the lower prices is due chiefly to the mild Winter which we have just passed through. When snow is on the ground hens lay fewer eggs. There was but little snow or ice last Winter, the production of eggs was greatly increased, and the market has a supply much greater than the demand. Other articles of country produce are lower in price this year than last on account of the very large crops. The prices for beans last year were as follows: Medium, $1 50 to $1 80 per barrel; marrow, $1 80 to $2 25; pea beans, $1 90 to $2 15; white kidney beans, $2 20 to $2 45; red kidney beans, $3 15 to $3 25. Prices this year are; medium, $1 10 to $1 35 per barrel; marrow, $1 40 to $1 75; pea beans, $1 15 to $1 40; white kidney beans, $1 45 to $1 75; red kidney beans, $1 20 to $1 45. The chief cause of the lower prices is that the crop was larger in 1875 than in 1874. A farmer who has traveled extensively in the country says that it seemed to him that everybody had gone into the business of producing beans. Peas are selling about as well as last year at the same time, but there appears to be a larger supply, and prices are lower, Canadian peas, in bulk and in bond, selling now at 98 cents to $1, sold on March 3, 1875, at $1 05 to $1 07. Green peas sold at $2 10 per bushel on the same date, and are now selling at $1 60 to $1 75. Southern black-eyed peas sold on March 3, 1875, at $3 90 to $4 per two-bushel bag, and now sell at $2 90 to $3. Hay sold at wholesale at 50 cents to 95 cents per 100 pounds, March 3, 1875; rye straw at 40 cents to 80 cents, and oat straw at 35 cents to 45 cents. The prices obtained this year are as follows: Hay, 65 cents to $1 05 per 100 pounds; rye straw, 75 cents to $1 15; oat straw, 60 cents to 70 cents. The chief cause of higher prices now is that the receipts here of the two products mentioned have been less this year than last. Fruits now in season are higher this year than last, although the trade movement is not more active. The higher rates are owing chiefly to a greater scarcity. Apples are now selling wholesale at $1 75 to $3 75 per barrel, and cranberries at $4 to $4 50 per bushel crate, and $12 50 to $14 per barrel. Last March prices were as follows: Apples, $1 25 to $2 per barrel, and cranberries at $2 25 to $3 per bushel crate and $8 to $9 50 per barrel. The principal kinds of vegetables are in greater supply this year than last, the crop of potatoes being unusually large. Prices in consequence are lower, although it is not clearly evident that there has been any material diminution in the demand. Potatoes are selling by the cargo and car-load, in bulk, at 75 cents to $1 50 per barrel, and onions at $1 to $3, the highest prices being paid for white. Last March prices were as follows: Potatoes, in large lots, in bulk, $1 75 to $2 37, and onions at $2 to $3 50. There is but little difference to be noted in the poultry and game trade this month, as compared with the beginning of last March, except that business was a little brisker at the latter period and prices were a little higher for some kinds.

CEREALS AND FLOWER SEEDS.

The trade in seeds, roots, and plants is subject to but little fluctuation from any cause but the change of seasons. Gardeners purchase only such quantities as the amount of land they cultivate will accommodate, and a second purchase in a single season is only necessary in the event of disaster to the first planting. There are two classes of dealers in what may be termed horticultural stock, those dealing in cereals or the necessaries of garden culture, and the other class who trade in flower seeds and bulbs. The business of the first class is alleged to be about the same as last year. Sales have suffered no diminution, but collections have been very difficult thus far, and not as readily made as last year. Credits have been contracted to a considerable extent, and the utmost caution is observed in opening new accounts. The gardeners expect to profit materially by the Centennial Exposition. The dealers in the second class say that the sales have been thirty per cent. higher up to the present time than during the corresponding period last year. They are very sanguine of an improved trade during the balance of the season.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

As a general rule the dry goods trade is in a very unhealthy condition. The manager of one of the largest houses in the City informed a TIMES reporter that the sales of his house were less than they were last year. The number of minor failures throughout the country would, he said, spread consternation if a complete record could be made known to the public. However, as these houses are now wiped out, those remaining will be more easily able to maintain their standing. Collections are generally satisfactory, although some moderate extensions are being made. Credits are more carefully scrutinized, and besides being more limited in volume, are granted on shorter time. With regard to the effect of the Centennial, it is conceded that trade will be deranged at distant points, but small purchasers will probably avoid any consequent embarrassment. The dry goods commission merchants are doing a satisfactory business, and report the receipt of liberal orders from the West. A commission merchant, in conversation with a TIMES reporter, said that trade had commenced later than usual this Spring, and jobbers had been disappointed. He believed, however, that a good trade this season was inevitable. Until the consumers began to make their purchases, owing to the present unsettled condition of the market, a flourishing trade could not be expected. Agents of his firm in the West had reported that the farmers generally had not disposed of their crops, and in cases where they had done so they retained their money and refrained from purchases other than the necessaries of life. The firm had experienced no trouble in making its collections, but the credit system was somewhat changed this year. During 1875 merchants had offered goods freely on open accounts at four months' time. This year they were more wary however, and would probably profit by their wisdom. Mr. L. M. Bates, one of the most extensive jobbers of dry goods in this City, said: "The feeling in the country is poor, and many failures have occurred among retailers, and compromises have been effected even lower than heretofore." Dry goods of all kinds were, he said, cheap and plenty in the market, and most all merchants have more confidence in the present outlook than they have had at any time since the panic; the danger is past, and the prospects are in favor of more active business. More caution is exercised in granting credit than has been hitherto observed. Sales were about ten per cent. less in January this year than they were in January, 1875. In February they were thirty-five per cent. more than during the same period last year, while during the few days of the present month there had been an advance of about twenty per cent. Collections had been dull for the past sixty days, and many merchants have asked for an extension of time. Matters have reached the worst stage in Georgia and Mississippi, where there does not appear to be any money. Merchants in the West have paid up very fairly. Mr. Bates said he looked for a more satisfactory feeling in business this year than at any time since the panic. The Centennial he did not think would produce much effect upon Spring trade, but commercial travelers reported that "nearly everybody was coming to the Centennial," and in that event jobbers in this City may expect to sell Fall stocks to a majority of Western and Southern retailers who usually purchase their goods in Chicago and St. Louis. Another thing in favor of business is that merchants are more economical than heretofore. They are economizing in rent, in clerk hire, and in their household and personal expenses, and indeed it is a settled policy all through this country to curtail expenses. Mr. Bates thought a lower tariff was necessary, and said he believed the Government would derive more revenue from a uniform tariff of thirty or thirty-five per cent. ad valorem than it does now, as the incentive for smuggling would be greatly lessened. There had been hardly any failures among dry-goods merchants in this City, as merchants had made money during the war, and this had enabled them to avoid any considerable embarrassment in subsequent bad times. The general opinion among merchants is in favor of a return to specie payments and a better bankruptcy law.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

Among boot and shoe manufacturers little is found to complain of. This has always been one of the most solid branches of business, being rarely subject to fictitious demands, and always based on the actual requirements of the public. The leading manufacturers in this City report an average production and consumption throughout the country during the year just closed, and think that the Spring and Fall will witness increased sales at the East, with a slight diminution, possibly, at the West. There has been in some instances a slight falling off, owing to the generally open weather of the past Winter, but the total amount of production and consumption has not been visibly affected. A large share of the business is done on credit, at either thirty to sixty days and three to six months. The general tone of business, while still suffering from the universal depression of the past two years, is firmer than at any time since the panic. It is true that there have been a number of failures of late, but these have been generally of weak houses and in quarters where such things were generally expected. The business, as a whole, would justify all that has been said of it as being safe and steady and based on the real wants of the people.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

The clothiers of the City say their trade is now and has been for the past two years very dull. During the last twelve months the price of clothing has been reduced twenty per cent., and that of furnishing goods about forty per cent. The business in men's clothing is much poorer than that in boys', and the sale of the latter has brought the profits of the last year nearly up to those of the year before. Retailers are not buying their stocks as early this year as last, thus leaving large stocks on the hands of the jobbers. The trade generally expect business to revive very soon from the effects of the Centennial. Especially is this true in the case of dealers in gentlemens' furnishing goods, and it is thought that an immense impulse will be given to this branch of business by the Centennial. Some clothing and furnishing houses are establishing many branches, and laying in larger stocks because of these expectations. The reason given as the cause of the depression in business, is the introduction of machinery in the business, by which dealers have been enabled and have manufactured larger stocks than the demand called for, and the result is that the market is glutted and prices reduced. Even under these circumstances dealers prefer to save their stocks rather than sell them on doubtful credit. Cash is the almost universal rule, and when credit is given it is on very short time, and only to old and firm houses. A return to specie payments, clothiers say, is the only relief for their trade.

THE HIDE AND LEATHER TRADE.

This department of trade has been rather dull during the past year, but for the period including the first two months of this year sales have generally been in excess of the sales during the first quarter of 1875. Mr. Southwick, of the firm of Schultz, Southwick & Co., No. 63 Cliff street, said the prices of both hides and leather had declined, and he considered it a favorable circumstance for trade. During last year and the year previous the manufactured article was sold for less than the raw material. A popular fallacy prevails that the greater portion of hides are imported from Europe, and the large quantity shipped from Texas and the Western States to this City is usually overlooked. Leather can be made in this country with bark costing $4 to $6 per cord, whereas in foreign countries, particularly in Germany, bark costs $12 to $16 per cord. German leather costs fifteen cents per pound more than native leather, and besides is not so well tanned. A large quantity of hides was sold in Russia and other Asiatic countries, four months ago, when hides were eight per cent. higher than now, and native manufacturers derive additional benefit from that circumstance. Collections are coming in very satisfactorily. The amount of bad debts is very light this year, probably smaller than any year since the war. Credit is being extended to responsible dealers on four and six months' time. As a discount of four per cent. is allowed for cash on "six months'" bills, nearly all dealers are taking advantage of the allowance, and fewer notes are being given than at any time within the past five years. A representative of the firm of Lee & Co., dealers in sole leather, stated that more hemlock sole-leather was being manufactured than there was any market for. Leather dealers had been exporting sole leather to Europe at a loss to a very large extent, but trade is finally established, and as this class of leather has become a regular article of commerce in Europe merchants are exporting at a fair profit. Still too much of this class of leather is being manufactured. Trade in the Eastern States is very much depressed, but is good in the South and West. There have been a great many failures, and the gentleman did not consider the outlook at all favorable. Although the principal movement of the trade is in Europe, the market in Hamburg is glutted, and the Russian failures have been heavy. Merchants generally anticipate a good effect upon trade from the Centennial celebration, as several representatives of European leather houses are already here, and will remain during the year, while 300 or 400 prominent European houses have signified their intention to be represented during the ceremonies.

INDIA-RUBBER GOODS.

Dealers in India-rubber goods, especially those parts of the trade which, like the fur trade, depend upon cold, wet, and severe Winters for their business, have been sadly disappointed this year. The past Winter has been very mild, and the consumption of rubber boots, shoes, coats, &c., has been, as a matter of course, very small. The manufacturers of hose and general fire-engine goods have not fared so badly, an average business being kept up. All, however, have suffered alike in regard to prices, which are very much less than they were at a corresponding time last year, and the profits have been proportionally small. As in other branches of business, men in the rubber trade are fast settling on a cash basis, and credits are firm and short. The Centennial will in no wise affect the rubber trade, except it be in some of its minor branches, such as rubber jewelry and rubber trinkets.

THE FUR TRADE.

"The less said about the fur trade the better." This was the answer given by a furrier to a TIMES reporter, in reply to a question as to the state of trade. This Winter has been a very poor one for furriers, and many have suffered very much from it. There have been many failures, and among them have been some old and established houses. What has injured the fur trade is the immense stocks of goods which the dealers have been accumulating, and which are now on their hands. There is no way of clearing them off, unless it be by selling them to houses of doubtful credit or selling them below the cost of manufacture. The former, merchants will not do, and the latter plan entails disastrous losses. Still it has been adopted by many, who, rather than have entire stagnation in their business, have sold the goods at a loss. Seal goods, however, have kept their price. They have done this not because they have been comfortable to wear during the past Winter, but because they are fashionable. The furriers in this city have been injured and defrauded by selling to out-of-town hatters, who, on the sale of the furs, have paid their hat instead of their fur bills. The furriers have determined not to sell to these hatters in future, and have turned over the entire trade to the dry goods men. Collections through the country have been very slow and very poor, and credit has been given in some cases for as long as four months.

CARPET AND UPHOLSTERY TRADE.

In the carpet and upholstery trade there is a general feeling of buoyancy, based on the fact that business during this past January and February has been better than during the same season for some years past. There seems to be a general movement in favor of new purchases and refitting among both the upper and middle classes, and it is thought that the large majority who have neglected to buy during the "hard times" of the past two years will improve the present reign of low prices to that purpose. The Exhibition at Philadelphia will greatly diminish the annual hegira to Europe, and $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 which have been annually expended abroad will be retained in this country. Collections generally come in slowly, and a large percentage of business is on a credit basis at three and six months, but the ultimate result shows that the trade is on a sounder basis than in 1873. Weak firms and dealers have been weeded out, bad customers have been dropped, and the volume of trade which remains is steadier and more reliable. Collections from the country are generally slow, the country dealers pleading lack of present means, and asking for further extensions. In the end, however, they usually pay up, and the only inconvenience caused is the delay in settlements. On the whole, the furniture and upholstery trade compares very favorably with other branches of business, and promises decidedly well for the coming season.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

In china, glass, and earthenware there seems to be a general stagnation of business. The trade has been very dull for the past three years, but this year it has fallen below its previous low standard. Scarcely any business has been transacted outside the City. Western and Southern men who in past years came to the City regularly to give orders, have not as yet made their appearance. Prices are from ten to twelve per cent. lower this year than at the corresponding period of 1875, and at the present time when prices ought to be good and the Southern trade especially at its height, the dealers in this City are anxiously waiting for "something to turn up." There is now no demand for earthenware, and even if prices were still further reduced no goods could be sold. Most of the agents and dealers have very large stocks on hand, and on the other side of the Atlantic the manufacturers also hold larger stocks. There have been no failures of any account during the past year, but many houses are withdrawing from the business, as there is no money in it. Because of their larger stocks some dealers have been forced to sell at auction, entailing upon themselves a loss of from fifteen to twenty per cent. The country collections are very poor, and payments are fast falling behind. Because of this it is becoming the general practice of the trade to sell at cash or its equivalent, credit with interest from date of purchase.

JEWELRY AND BRONZES.

People still continue to support the jewelers with a very good patronage, and that class of tradesmen, although affected to some extent by the general depression of business, still have an average amount of trade. The prices are lower than last year and the profits are less, owing to the heavy duties imposed on imported goods. These duties during the past year have been increased, so that now there is but a small margin of profit. The jewelers of the City do not expect to be affected very sensibly by the Centennial. People, they say, will probably make a stopping-place of New-York, and, on returning home, will carry with them some small souvenir, but further than this nothing is hoped for. People will only bring money enough for hotel bills, traveling expenses, and a few small presents. The country trade has been rather slow, and the number of orders much less than last year. The credit system has, to an average extent, been maintained, because most of the houses with whom New-York manufacturing jewelers have business transactions are old and long established firms. Credit is sometimes extended to four months; this, however, is never to new houses. Western credit is very much better than that in the South. There are some good houses in the South, but, as a general rule, business in that part of the country is very much unsettled. The sale of diamonds this year has been better than in several previous years. This is owing to the cheapness of these stones, (speaking only of the first-class goods,) and the fact that people consider that when they become tired of a diamond they can realize nearly, if not quite, as much by its sale as its original cost. The silver trade, especially in wedding presents, has been excellent. This year there will be but a very small importing trade in bronzes. This is accounted for by the fact that people in furnishing new houses buy only such articles as carpets and furniture, while mantel bronzes, though not forgotten, are considered as too much in the way of luxuries to be afforded in these hard times. The watch trade has suffered with other branches of business, both the quantity sold and the prices being reduced. The jewelers are anxious that Congress should declare in favor of specie resumption, as the trade would then receive a great impulse.

THE CARRIAGE BUSINESS.

Dealers in luxuries have all had to pass through a very dull season, and the dealers in carriages are no exception to the general rule. For the past year the trade has been slow and the builders have not grown immensely rich from the profits. In January, however, business was very good, being much better than in January of last year. Last month it fell off and is now about equal to the average of last year. In carriages of the first quality the prices have remained steady with but little material difference. They are now manufactured as cheaply as they can be, because of the small number of first-class workmen to be found in the City and the high prices commanded by them. In carriages of the second quality there has been a slight decrease in price, because of the second-class or inferior workmen employed in their manufacture. As the builders of carriages regard their goods as luxuries, they expect that those who buy them are able to pay cash the moment the goods are delivered. For this reason there is absolutely no credit given, even when the carriages are shipped to other countries. Where the business is transacted through a commission merchant, cash is the rule, the same as in a direct order. The builders are looking forward to the coming year with high hopes, feeling that the Centennial will be a benefit to them in an indirect way.

THE PIANO TRADE.

Business among the piano-forte manufacturers during the past twelve months has been fully equal to that of previous years, and the prospects for 1876 are generally good. The large dealers of this City are all manufacturing their full complement of instruments and find a ready sale for them. The only drawback is in the slowness of collections and the increased length of credits required. By the system of partial payments, the retail dealers throughout the country are enabled to dispose of their stock without loss even in the hardest times. The purchaser of a $300 instrument pays $100 down and the balance in monthly installments, the title to the instrument remaining in the hands of the dealer until the whole is paid. A very large portion of the retail business throughout the country is done on this plan, and the consequence is that there have been few or no bankruptcies among music dealers. It is not expected that the Philadelphia Exhibition will materially affect the trade during the coming year. It will, however, prove of service in still further demonstrating the superiority of American over European instruments, and in increasing the already flourishing trade which one or two of our largest houses have established in Europe.

THE WINE AND LIQUOR TRADE.

The wine and liquor business is, as the dealers say, "very slow." Among the manufacturers and dealers in spirituous liquors there is great depression of business. The price of whisky is now as low, if not lower, than it was before the war, and the manufacturers say that it does not bring as much as it costs to produce it. No comparisons, however, can be made with the price of last year, because at that time the prices were mostly fictitious. A year ago there was a rumor that Congress was to increase the tax on whisky and immediately speculators were to be found everywhere. Prices rose until they became almost absurd. This year rumors that the tariff was to be reduced, produced a depressing effect. Many dealers have held back in the hope that the tax would be lessened. One dealer attributed the low state of the liquor business to the temperance reformation which has been in progress so vigorously during the past year. "There is no doubt," he said, "but that the numerous temperance lecturers now in the field, and the woman's temperance crusade have had a great effect upon the business. The hard times have also compelled many, especially workingmen, upon whom the whisky dealers depend largely, to drink cheaper beverages, such as lager and ale. The business of some houses has been very steady, owing to the Southern demand, which has been great for the past year. The credit system has to a very large extent died out, and cash payments are now generally the rule. When credit is given it is only extended to old and well-known houses, and for a time not exceeding, at the outside, ninety days. Because of this, the country collections have been prompt and good. The men in the liquor business do not expect very great things from the Centennial, and the most they will at present say about it is that it has "a good talking effect." During the coming month it is supposed that there will be a revival of trade, and that the business will resume its old standard. Among importers of wine, and especially of champagne, great preparations are being made for the coming year. Fully three times as much champagne will be imported during 1876 as there was in 1875. This is partly due to the Centennial and the general feeling of rejoicing occasioned by the event throughout the country.

THE BREWERY BUSINESS.

There is a very satisfactory and cheerful feeling among the brewers of the City, both of lager beer and of ale. During the past two or three months the general trade has increased very sensibly, and some of the brewers are working the full forces of their establishments in order to supply the demand for these beverages. The largest breweries have brewed, during the past two months, a thousand barrels of lager each month over the corresponding period of last year. This is accounted for by two reasons; first, lager, which in former years was considered a purely German drink, has now become a national American drink, especially among the lower and poorer classes; and second, in consequence of the "hard times" and the scarcity of money, people have given up, to a very large extent, the drinking of whisky and other strong liquors and have fallen back on lager and ale because of their cheapness. The lager trade has received a great impulse, and at the present day is very far ahead of the ale trade. Several failures have occurred during the past year, but they were principally of the smaller breweries, and they in nowise affect the general business. The prospects for the coming year are the best that could be expected or hoped for. The large establishments are doing their utmost in the way of getting in large stocks in preparation for the Centennial year. The crops, both of hops and of barley, have been good, and the brewers expect to manufacture a very superior article with which to entertain foreign visitors and others who shall attend the Exhibition in Philadelphia. The prices have remained substantially the same, although the profits in some cases have not been as great as in the preceding year. These profits will be diminished still further by the scarcity of ice during the coming Summer, and by the fact that the ice companies, contrary to their arrangements with hotels, will not make advance contracts with the brewers. These drawbacks will be counterbalanced to some extent by certain protective measures which have been adopted by the manufacturers. The brewers in this City are building up an immense trade with dealers in Boston, which is becoming a great lager mart. Beer was last week shipped to Hamburg, and it is believed that this is the first American beer which has been sent to the "fatherland." But very little out-of-town credit is now given, and that which is extended is on short time, such as thirty or sixty days. In the City settlements are made every week and no credit is given.

THE CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS.

For the past five years prices in the confectionery business have been gradually decreasing, until now in the lower grades of candy the prices received are but a slight margin over the cost of material and production. Since the time mentioned from twenty to twenty-five per cent. has been taken off the prices of the poorer qualities. During the past year—that is, since Sept. 1, when the confectionery season begins—the general trade has been very good, considering these low prices, and the manufacturers expect that the many advantages arising from the Centennial will in some manner help the trade and raise the prices, though as yet they say they cannot see just how this is to be effected. No great preparations are being made in this City for the extra demand which it is hoped will be created through the Summer, and from the appearance of things at the factories it would not seem that such extra demand will be made. The present time is about the close of what the confectioners consider the "candy season," and less than one-half the usual number of hands are in employment. In the chocolate trade, however, in which there is no competition, the state of affairs is different. The demand is greater than the supply. The general practice throughout the City among the candy men is to sell goods for cash or for thirty days' credit. Collections are now very good, and have been so for the past two or three years.

THE PRINTING TRADE.

The large printing houses of the City have been so much affected of late by the difficulties between the employers and trades unions that it is difficult to base an estimate for the coming year on the amount of business done during the past twelve months. The result of trades unions in this City, as stated by the leading employers, is to keep wages so high that a large portion of the business of New-York goes to Boston and other Eastern towns. There are establishments in this City today which could be employing nearly double their number of hands if the men would consent to accept lower wages. Several of the leading firms have already agreed to reduce wages from $20 to $18 per week, and during the past month or two there has been in some sort a revival of business. The unexampled low price of paper and other materials makes the present an excellent time for a general improvement in the trade. Paper can now be bought for lower prices in currency than was paid in gold before the war. The printers do not expect that the Centennial will have any effect on their business.

THE CHEMICAL AND DRUG TRADE.

Manufacturers of chemicals seem to have more than their share of business now, for from all accounts the trade is very brisk. Thirty per cent. more goods have been sold this year than at a corresponding time in 1875. This is only the first effect of the great exhibition, and if Congress contracts the currency the chemical trade will go up with a bound during the Centennial year. If, however, Congress should declare for inflation it would cast a chill on the trade and take from it that strength which even in this Centennial year it could ill afford to lose. This is the opinion of large dealers in this City, men upon whose views it is considered safe to rely. In this branch of trade, as in many others, cash payments have become the almost invariable rule. A leading drug manufacturer said that the only effect he thought the Centennial would have upon the trade would be a change in the distribution of the money in the business. Many merchants in the South and West, instead of ordering through travelers, will hold back until the Exposition opens and then come to New-York themselves. Drugs are now cheaper than they have been in many years, and prices are as low as they can be consistent with a reasonable profit. Country collections are very good, especially in the West, where they are much more sure than in the South.

SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING.

A member of the firm of John Roach & Son said yesterday, in reply to a question by a TIMES reporter as to the general standing of the ship-building trade, "There is no information to be given about the trade, for during the past six months there has not been a contract entered into or an iron ship built in the country. The ship-building trade generally, both in wood and iron construction, has suffered more than any other branch of business." Prices have been very much reduced, and to-day they stand some twenty per cent. lower than they were last year. The prospects for the coming year are not the best, although Messrs. Roach & Son think that a few iron vessels will be constructed. Some merchants are now talking of building, but so far it has been nothing but talk. At present there are but two iron vessels on the stocks, and they are in yards at Wilmington, Del. Notwithstanding that last Winter was a dull season, there have been no failures among iron ship builders and but few losers. Some of the very large establishments have had heavy losses, owing to the necessity of retaining in employment almost full forces of men. A still more gloomy prospect is in store for builders of wooden vessels, especially sailing vessels. Steam has entirely overcome sailing, and the carrying trade is very low, and, in the opinion of some, will soon die out altogether. In Brooklyn there are two ferry-boats, and a few small sailing-vessels, such as sloops and lighters, on the stocks. The trade in steam cutters and yachts is also light, and the orders for pleasure-boats are not coming in very promptly. Among boat-builders there is a great deal of dissatisfaction. One of the leading builders, whose trade extends over a large part of the country, said that where last year he had advance orders worth $1,000, this year they amounted to about two hundred dollars. The Centennial, however, is looked to as a means of relief, and it is believed that at the eleventh hour, just before the opening of the Exhibition, the demand for row-boats, gigs, barges, and shells will be very brisk. Prices in this business are somewhat lower, and a single shell, built of cedar and of the best construction, which last year cost $130, at the present time can be bought for $110. It is thought that there will be no more than the usual annual demand for racing-shells, the effect of the Centennial not being felt in this line. The business is almost wholly conducted on a cash basis, and what collections there are are coming in promptly.

SEWING-MACHINES.

The sewing-machine business is very steady, and has suffered but little. The prices to purchasers of machines are the same, but the price of production has varied somewhat. Those companies which have their own factories have been able to reduce the cost of production, and thus increase the profits, while with those who have their work done by contract, the cost of production has remained the same. The indications for the coming year do not point to an increased trade. The Centennial will have little or no effect, as people can buy machines of exactly the same quality and at exactly the same price in California or Michigan, or any other State, as they can upon the floor of the general offices in this City. The cash system has been almost universally sought after, and sales to houses of dubious credit are few and far between. The country collections have been better and more prompt this year than they have been in several years, in which fact the machine men are happily disappointed. They also can be added to the already long list of trades who are wisely waiting for Congress to act on the financial question. They are almost without exception, contractionists.

OUR STATE SAVINGS BANKS.

THEIR RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

AN ACCURATE STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF ALL THE SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE—INTERESTING STATISTICS—THE FORTHCOMING REPORT OF THE BANK SUPERINTENDENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 3, 1876.

Complete and corrected statements of the condition, on the 1st of January last, of the different savings banks of the State were received this morning by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, and it is expected that his report will be presented to the Legislature in a few days. In it he will allude to the beneficial results of the law of last year, which prevents the investment of savings bank funds in so-called "fancy," or more properly speaking, dangerous, securities. The report will also deal largely with the recent failures of savings banks in New-York City, and will attribute most of those failures to recklessness and mismanagement. The Superintendent will recommend that Trustees of savings institutions be held to a stricter accountability, and that the too rapid increase of banks, which has caused much of the recent embarrassment, be prevented by further legislation. The following tables, which have been prepared with the utmost care, and which are accurate in every particular, give a clear and concise statement of the condition, at the commencement of the year, of every savings bank in the different counties of the State:

NAMES OF BANKS.	Total Resources.	Liabilities.	Surplus.
ALBANY COUNTY.			
Albany City Savings Institution	$1,517,843 27	$1,506,055 77	$11,787 50
Albany County Savings Bank	280,075 81	272,637 96	7,437 85
Albany Exchange Savings Bank	266,805 88	239,493 72	27,312 16
Albany Savings Bank	4,894,541 13	4,577,467 26	317,073 87
Cohoes Savings Institution, Cohoes	578,446 27	560,485 52	17,960 75
Home Savings Bank, Albany	481,320 08	474,737 45	6,582 63
*Hope Savings Bank, Albany	18,215 09	18,215 09	
Mechanics' and Farmers' Savings Bank	1,325,665 37	1,271,905 65	53,759 72
Mechanics' Savings Bank, Cohoes	120,553 58	120,329 49	224 09
National Savings Bank, Albany	2,948,741 93	2,810,598 53	138,143 40
Total	$12,432,208 41	$11,851,926 44	$580,281 97
BROOME COUNTY.			
Binghamton Savings Bank	$554,432 62	$534,296 72	$20,135 90
Chenango Valley Savings Bank	499,508 87	485,350 37	14,158 50
Total	$1,053,941 49	$1,019,647 09	$34,294 40
CAYUGA COUNTY.			
Auburn Savings Bank	$2,083,734 20	$1,917,912 81	$165,821 39
Cayuga County Savings Bank	690,668 02	651,436 63	39,231 39
Total	$2,774,402 22	$2,569,349 44	$205,052 78
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.			
*Chautauqua County Savings Bank	$457 24	$356 21	$101 03
CHEMUNG COUNTY.			
Southern Tier Savings Bank	93,126 13	92,944 96	181 17
CHENANGO COUNTY.			
Chenango County Savings Bank	43,190 46	42,880 45	310 01
CLINTON COUNTY.			
Clinton County Savings Bank	83,023 77	82,010 51	1,013 26
COLUMBIA COUNTY.			
Hudson City Savings Institution	1,224,792 06	1,119,222 71	105,569 35
CORTLAND COUNTY.			
Cortland Savings Bank	120,004 75	116,029 70	3,975 05
DUTCHESS COUNTY.			
Fishkill Savings Institute	680,277 21	623,603 64	56,673 57
Matteawan Savings Bank	36,787 36	35,937 92	849 44
Mechanics' Savings Bank of Fishkill on the Hudson	387,275 49	356,239 18	31,036 31
Pawling Savings Bank	87,978 75	87,744 45	234 30
Poughkeepsie Savings Bank	4,131,862 57	3,716,235 79	415,626 78
Rhinebeck Savings Bank	175,308 50	167,097 64	8,210 86
Wappingers Savings Bank	164,597 28	163,037 29	1,559 99
Total	$5,664,087 16	$5,149,895 91	$514,191 25
ERIE COUNTY.			
Buffalo Savings Bank	$6,589,625 19	$5,877,019 57	$712,605 62
Erie County Savings Bank	10,139,172 73	9,041,121 75	1,098,050 98
National Savings Bank, Buffalo	808,079 74	787,309 72	20,770 02
Western Savings Bank, Buffalo	1,837,203 59	1,696,619 37	140,584 22
Total	$19,374,081 25	$17,402,070 41	$1,972,010 84
FULTON COUNTY.			
Gloversville Savings Bank	$6,811 96	$6,799 10	$12 86
GREENE COUNTY.			
Catskill Savings Bank	267,457 99	244,861 97	22,596 02
Coxsackie Savings Institution	116,810 46	115,236 22	1,574 24
Total	$384,268 45	$360,098 19	$24,170 26
JEFFERSON COUNTY.			
Jefferson County Savings Bank	$396,145 74	$380,007 14	$16,138 60
KINGS COUNTY.			
Brooklyn Savings Bank	15,033,433 00	12,980,136 25	2,053,356 75
Bushwick Savings Bank	51,239 96	50,573 90	666 06
Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn	8,387,928 34	7,514,059 44	873,868 90
Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburg	1,383,540 16	1,323,187 50	60,352 66
East Brooklyn Savings Bank	813,048 75	771,870 48	41,178 27
East New-York Savings Bank	196,969 03	189,064 63	7,904 40
Emigrant Savings Bank of Brooklyn	201,138 54	196,549 85	4,588 69
German Savings Bank of Brooklyn	1,564,862 24	1,483,696 77	81,165 47
Germania Savings Bank of Kings County	719,106 67	707,114 97	11,991 70
Greenpoint Savings Bank	623,900 72	590,046 02	33,854 70
*Hamilton Savings Bank	67 93	67 93	......
Kings County Savings Institution	2,920,474 90	2,766,422 62	154,052 28
Long Island Savings Bank	1,419,137 14	1,394,421 91	24,715 23
Mechanics' Savings Bank, Brooklyn	119,592 71	119,292 68	300 03
Park Savings Bank	198,548 04	195,676 76	2,871 28
South Brooklyn Savings Institution	7,428,583 19	6,749,358 45	679,224 74
Williamsburg Savings Bank	12,816,747 46	11,454,398 02	1,359,349 44
Total	$53,878,378 78	$48,495,938 18	$5,382,440 60
MADISON COUNTY.			
Oneida Savings Bank	$293,814 62	$282,031 20	$11,783 73
MONROE COUNTY.			
East Side Savings Bank, Rochester	598,918 98	584,363 90	14,555 08
Mechanics' Savings Bank, Rochester	1,337,161 59	1,291,662 50	45,499 09
Monroe County Savings Bank, Rochester	4,124,041 00	3,818,388 00	305,653 00
Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester	7,903,451 55	7,208,148 36	695,303 19
Total	$13,963,573 12	$12,902,562 76	$1,061,010 36
NEW-YORK COUNTY.			
Abingdon Square Savings Bank	$150,910 52	$143,702 94	$7,207 58
Bank for Savings in the City of New-York	25,262,241 04	21,695,401 82	3,566,839 22
Bond Street	1,872,718 91	1,729,349 62	143,369 29
Bowery	33,026,948 01	28,192,129 73	4,834,818 28
Broadway Savings Institution	2,558,987 02	2,223,548 03	335,438 99
Citizens'	8,877,453 39	8,466,188 19	411,265 20
Clairmont	104,953 67	103,171 12	1,782 55
Clinton	152,894 55	150,168 31	2,726 24
Dry Dock Savings Institution	10,844,753 49	10,014,875 10	829,878 39
East River Savings Institution	8,433,355 87	7,701,995 60	731,360 27
East Side Savings Bank for Sailors	12,786 31	12,747 97	38 34
Eleventh Ward	546,146 04	525,488 36	20,657 68
Emigrant Industrial	15,203,587 88	13,748,399 36	1,455,188 42
Equitable Savings Institution	6,349 95	6,349 95	
Excelsior	387,403 60	382,861 54	4,542 06
Franklin	1,485,587 78	1,416,274 91	69,312 87
German Savings Bank of New-York	14,177,004 71	13,251,933 72	925,070 99
German Savings Bank of Morrisania	523,116 97	511,229 35	11,887 52
Greenwich	13,089,742 12	11,761,694 30	1,328,047 82
Harlem	959,648 53	906,398 72	53,249 81
Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks	4,650,096 52	4,010,810 93	639,285 60
Irving Savings Institution	3,810,692 21	3,405,748 54	404,943 67
Manhattan Savings Institution	9,853,916 01	9,198,642 96	655,273 05
Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution	2,237,370 36	2,227,840 23	9,530 13
Metropolitan	6,975,865 86	6,522,675 50	453,190 36
Morrisania	172,196 47	163,572 31	8,624 16
National Savings Institution	1,885 47	1,512 09	373 38
New-Amsterdam	757,595 62	752,163 13	5,432 49
New-York	3,431,471 86	3,030,311 35	401,160 51
North River	832,389 59	777,152 96	55,236 63
Oriental	380,215 84	375,734 35	4,481 49
Seamen's Bank for Savings	17,188,481 31	15,047,828 18	2,140,653 13
Security	378,673 73	405,849 49	
Sixpenny	2,423,146 80	2,354,798 00	68,348 80
St. John's Savings Bank of Fordham	2,052 36	1,864 64	187 72
Teutonia	2,124,018 71	2,078,323 25	45,695 46
Traders'	121,862 73	120,393 15	1,469 58
Union Dime Savings Institution	12,022,832 54	10,957,944 77	1,064,887 77
West Side Savings Bank	313,650 83	310,871 05	2,779 78
Yorkville Savings Bank	27,637 65	24,641 25	2,996 40
Total	$205,389,649 83	$184,712,586 79	$20,697,231 73
NIAGARA COUNTY.			
Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, Lockport	$532,581 90	$532,199 94	$381 96
ONEIDA COUNTY.			
Oneida County Savings Bank	246,188 52	246,188 41	11
Rome Savings Bank	1,112,889 01	1,018,442 73	94,446 28
Savings Bank of Utica	4,309,951 29	3,880,612 57	429,338 72
Total	$5,669,028 82	$5,145,243 71	$523,785 11
ONONDAGA COUNTY.			
Citizens' Savings Bank, Syracuse	$436 39	$260 21	$176 18
Onondaga County Savings Bank	5,483,122 16	5,063,329 70	419,792 46
Skaneateles Savings Bank	78,927 57	75,671 89	3,255 68
Syracuse Savings Bank	2,328,434 00	2,088,784 70	239,649 30
Total	$7,890,920 12	$7,228,046 50	$662,873 62
ORANGE COUNTY.			
Cornwall Savings Bank	$23,515 00	$23,306 23	$208 77
Goshen Savings Bank	153,896 48	150,177 72	3,718 76
Middletown Savings Bank	488,396 17	469,565 83	18,830 34
Newburg Savings Bank	3,057,267 68	2,680,104 33	377,163 35
Port Jervis Savings Bank	199,402 29	194,585 87	4,816 42
Walden Savings Bank	46,842 69	46,133 53	709 16
Total	$3,969,320 31	$3,563,873 51	$405,446 80
OSWEGO COUNTY.			
Fulton Savings Bank	$67,831 65	$65,227 37	$2,604 28
Oswego City Savings Bank	560,172 61	522,938 08	37,234 53
Oswego County Savings Bank	135,443 31	131,184 63	4,258 68
Total	$763,447 57	$719,350 08	$44,097 49
OTSEGO COUNTY.			
Oneonta Savings Bank	$5,257 25	$5,169 14	$88 11
PUTNAM COUNTY.			
Putnam County Savings Bank	132,710 87	130,952 61	1,758 26
QUEENS COUNTY.			
College Point Savings Bank	$121,477 42	$119,407 86	$2,069 56
Jamaica Savings Bank	355,303 60	333,189 66	22,113 94
Newtown Savings Bank	2,052 18	1,925 55	126 63
Queens County Savings Bank	459,854 06	403,357 58	56,496 48
Whitestone Savings Bank	9,183 82	9,170 79	13 03
Total	$947,901 08	$867,051 44	$80,849 64
RENSSELAER COUNTY.			
Central Savings Bank, Troy	$12,708 25	$12,708 25	......
Manufacturers' Savings Bank, Troy	2,161 16	2,161 16	......
Mutual Savings Bank, Troy	188,976 42	175,637 05	$13,339 37
State Savings Bank, Troy	131,738 16	127,585 96	4,152 20
Troy Savings Bank	4,545,690 67	3,949,570 27	596,120 40
Total	$4,881,274 66	$4,267,662 69	$613,611 97
RICHMOND COUNTY.			
Staten Island Savings Bank	$268,911 27	$261,406 72	$7,504 55
ROCKLAND COUNTY.			
Haverstraw Savings Bank	$141,868 58	$140,732 42	$1,136 16
Rockland Savings Bank	55,674 83	54,317 43	1,357 40
Total	$197,543 41	$195,049 85	$2,493 56
SARATOGA COUNTY.			
Saratoga Savings Bank	$181,818 59	$180,824 09	$994 50
Union Savings Bank, Saratoga Springs	270,536 03	269,096 19	1,439 84
Total	$452,354 62	$449,920 28	$2,434 34
SCHENECTADY COUNTY.			
Schenectady Savings Bank	$538,592 40	$479,654 78	$58,937 62
SENECA COUNTY.			
Seneca Falls Savings Bank	$55,929 56	$55,929 56	......
STEUBEN COUNTY.			
Corning Savings Bank	$342 20	$270 29	$71 91
SUFFOLK COUNTY.			
Riverhead Savings Bank	185,063 83	179,685 48	5,378 35
Sag Harbor Savings Bank	298,873 67	279,878 78	18,994 89
Southold Savings Bank	949,886 58	893,078 95	56,807 63
Total	$1,433,824 08	$1,352,643 21	$81,180 87
TOMPKINS COUNTY.			
Ithaca Savings Bank	$246,210 70	$223,453 51	$22,757 19
ULSTER COUNTY.			
Ellenville Savings Bank	239,170 82	233,877 07	5,293 75
Kingston Savings Bank	54,633 72	54,633 72	
New-Paltz Savings Bank	220,564 25	217,375 94	3,188 31
Rondout Savings Bank	714,417 61	680,723 89	33,693 72
Saugerties Savings Bank	391,800 26	383,451 99	8,348 27
Ulster County Savings Institution	2,275,653 45	2,119,769 52	155,883 93
Total	$3,896,240 11	$3,689,832 13	$206,408 98
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.			
East Chester Savings Bank	$51,157 14	$48,785 06	$2,372 08
Greenburg Savings Bank	65,316 80	63,519 28	[illegible]

NAMES OF BANKS.	Total Resources.	Liabilities.	Surplus.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY—*Continued.*			
New-Rochelle Savings Bank	66,187 23	65,464 22	723 01
Peekskill Savings Bank	1,161,525 86	1,039,101 32	122,424 54
People's Savings Bank, Yonkers	188,637 85	184,174 48	4,463 37
Port Chester Savings Bank	595,150 28	575,644 36	19,505 92
Sing Sing Savings Bank	731,485 02	652,294 81	79,190 21
Westchester County Savings Bank	638,821 21	589,887 34	48,933 87
White Plains Savings Bank	53,057 36	51,095 20	1,962 16
Yonkers Savings Bank	1,160,851 94	1,067,375 30	93,476 64
Total	$4,712,190 78	$4,337,341 38	$374,849 40

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

The following table shows the total resources and liabilities, and the surplus of the savings institutions of each county in the State.

	Total Resources.	Total Liabilities.	Total Surplus.
Albany County	$12,432,208 41	$11,851,926 44	$580,281 97
Broome County	1,053,941 49	1,019,647 09	34,294 40
Cayuga County	2,774,402 22	2,569,349 44	205,052 78
Chautauqua County	457 24	356 21	101 03
Chemung County	93,126 13	92,944 96	181 17
Chenango County	43,190 46	42,880 45	310 01
Clinton County	83,023 77	82,010 51	1,013 26
Columbia County	1,224,792 06	1,119,222 71	105,569 35
Cortland County	120,004 75	116,029 70	3,975 05
Dutchess County	5,664,087 16	5,149,895 91	514,191 25
Erie County	19,374,081 25	17,402,070 41	1,972,010 84
Fulton County	6,811 96	6,799 10	12 86
Greene County	384,268 45	360,098 19	24,170 26
Jefferson County	396,145 74	380,007 14	16,138 60
Kings County	53,878,378 78	48,495,938 18	5,382,440 60
Madison County	293,814 92	282,031 20	11,783 72
Monroe County	13,963,573 12	12,902,562 76	1,061,010 36
New-York County	205,382,642 83	184,712,586 79	20,697,231 73
Niagara County	532,581 90	532,199 94	381 96
Oneida County	5,669,028 82	5,145,243 71	523,785 11
Onondaga County	7,890,920 12	7,228,046 50	662,873 62
Orange County	3,969,320 31	3,563,873 51	405,446 80
Oswego County	763,447 57	719,350 08	44,097 49
Otsego County	5,257 25	5,169 14	88 11
Putnam County	132,710 87	130,952 61	1,758 26
Queens County	947,901 08	867,051 44	80,849 64
Rensselaer County	4,881,274 66	4,267,662 69	613,611 97
Richmond County	268,911 27	261,406 72	7,504 55
Rockland County	197,543 41	195,049 85	2,493 56
Saratoga County	452,354 62	449,920 28	2,434 37
Schenectady County	538,592 40	479,654 78	58,937 62
Seneca County	55,929 5[illegible]	55,929 56	....
Steuben County	342 20	270 29	71 91
Suffolk County	1,433,824 08	1,352,643 21	81,180 87
Tompkins County	246,210 70	223,453 51	22,757 19
Ulster County	3,896,240 11	3,689,832 13	206,407 98
Westchester County	4,712,190 78	4,337,341 38	374,849 40
Grand Totals	$353,763,532 45	$320,091,408 59	$33,699,299 62

* Closing. † Failed since Jan. 1, 1876. Deficiency, $27,175 69.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 4.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 Hud. R. 2d. S.F.	115	100 Mich. Central	60½
6,000 N.Y.C. 1st. C.	123½	800 Lake Shore	63⅛
5,000 Har. 1st. C.	119½	2400 do......s3.	63
2,000 Jeff. R. 1st.	70	2600 do......s3.	62⅞
10,000 B.,H. & E. G'd.	25	2800 do......s3.	62¾
100 Consol. Coal	44¾	1100 do.	62¾
60 do.	45	100 do.	62⅞
300 do.	44¾	2900 do.	63
300 do.	44½	100 do......s3.	62⅞
1100 West. Union	69⅝	500 do......s3.	62¾
500 do......s3.	69½	400 do.	62¾
2800 do.	69½	400 do......s3.	62⅝
500 do......s3.	69⅜	400 do......b3.	62¾
500 do.	69⅜	100 North-western	42¾
600 do.	69¼	200 do.	42⅝
200 do.	69⅛	100 North-west. Pref.	64⅞
800 do.	69½	10 do.	64⅞
1300 do.	69⅜	100 N. J. Central	107¼
400 do.	69¼	100 Rock Island	110⅝
400 do.	69⅜	100 do.	110½
4800 do.	69¼	100 do.	110⅜
800 Erie Railway	17⅞	100 do.	110¼
600 do.	18	100 Toledo & Wab.	3⅞
1700 Pacific Mail	24¼	100 do......b3.	4
900 do.	24⅛	100 do.	3⅞
1700 do......s3.	24	50 H. & St. Jo. Pref.	28¾
100 do......s15.	23⅞	500 St. Paul	42½
800 do.	24	500 do......s60.	42½
700 do.	23⅞	400 do.	42½
900 do.	23¾	400 do.	42⅜
1000 do.	23⅝	100 do.	42⅜
300 do.	23⅝	100 do......s10.	42⅜
100 do.	23⅝	100 do.	42⅜
200 do.	23½	400 do.	42⅛
900 do.	23½	600 do.	42⅛
100 do......s3.	23½	200 St. Paul Pref.	79½
200 do.	23½	100 do.	79½
500 do.	23⅜	100 do......s60.	79
800 do.	23⅜	100 do.	79½
1600 do.	23¼	100 do.	79¼
100 do.	23⅜	200 do......s60.	78¾
2900 do.	23⅛	200 do.	78½
700 do.	23⅛	200 do......s60.	78⅞
100 Mar. a. p.	7¼	300 do.	79⅛
100 do......s3.	7	100 Kansas & Texas	12½
100 Harlem	142½	200 Pacific R. of Mo.	12¾
50 Ohio & Miss.	21	200 do.	13
100 do......s3.	20⅛	200 do.	13

MONDAY, March 6—A. M.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, caused some surprise on the street, the changes not being generally understood, although they are susceptible of explanation. Notwithstanding the comparatively limited demand for money on the Stock Exchange and from the merchants, the loans show an increase of $1,682,800, which can be traced to the purchases of bonds, chiefly of the United States, some of the banks choosing this course of investing their surplus capital. Purchases of bonds to nearly the full extent of the increase in loans can be traced to a few leading banks, and as the banks as a rule charge bonds, when purchased, to the loan side of the ledger, the rise in the loans is not strange. The specie is up $1,995,400, which increase grows out of the Treasury coin payments for March interest and called bonds. The decrease of $2,067,900 in legal tenders, which attracted much attention in the present light movement of currency in or out of the City is no doubt, due to the payments of United States notes into the Treasury by the City banks for the redemption of the notes of country banks keeping accounts with them. An increase of $2,-089,000 in deposits is somewhat larger than warranted by the changes in the other items, and may result from an influx of national bank notes. The circulation is down $189,500, which does not call for comment. The banks lose $594,750 in their reserve, occasioned by the increase in deposits, the loss in legal tenders being nearly counterbalanced by the increase in specie. After deducting this loss the banks have an excess of reserve above legal requirements to the extent of $13,040,300.

The following shows the condition of the banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Feb. 26.	March 4.	March 6, '75.
Loans	$268,480,000	$270,172,800	$292,505,800
Specie	20,706,200	22,701,600	13,305,100
Legal tenders	49,013,100	46,495,200	50,159,900
Deposits	224,337,400	226,426,400	230,110,900
Circulation	17,022,000	16,832,500	22,410,100

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

	Feb. 26.	March 4.	Differences.
Specie	$20,705,200	$22,701,600	Inc..$1,995,400
Legal tenders	49,013,100	46,945,200	Dec. 2,067,900
Total reserve	$69,719,300	$69,646,800	Dec. $72,500
Res've required agt. deposits	56,084,350	$56,606,600	
Excess of res've above legal requirements	13,634,950	13,040,200	Dec. $594,750

The monetary situation has been characterized by a large plethora of funds offering to borrowers at low rates of interest, most of the business having been at 3@4 ⅌ cent, with exceptions at 5 and 2 ⅌ cent. The large decrease in the legal tender average of the banks, already explained in the analysis of the weekly statement, although unlooked for, is not calculated to affect rates, as the excess of reserve held by the banks is sufficiently large to protect borrowers from any sudden changes in the market. There was no important change in commercial paper, the ruling rates for prime names having been 5@6 ⅌ cent. with exceptions at 4½ ⅌ cent.

The foreign advices reported the London market irregular until near the close, when all classes of securities became weak in consequence of one or two large failures and the belief that further trouble is impending. Consols and United States Bonds declined ¼ to ⅜ ⅌ cent. from the highest point of the week. The Bank of England gained £216,000 sterling for the week ending Wednesday, and since then £94,000 has gone into the bank on balance. The sterling exchange market was firm until near the close, when the nominal rates were reduced from $4 86½ and $4 90½ to $4 86 and $4 90, and business was done as low as $4 85½ and $4 89¼@$4 89½. The late weakness of the market was the natural result of a limited demand, and the appearance of a considerable amount of bills drawn by a leading banking firm. In the Gold Room there was more animation and wider fluctuations than for some time past. The scarcity of bills on London and the shipments of specie to Europe, as well as the belief that some time will elapse before the funding operations are resumed, imparted strength to the market and caused an advance in the specie from 113⅞ to 115, the highest point having been reached on Friday. A reaction followed to 114½, owing to the withdrawal of gold engaged for shipment by Saturday's steamers and the heavy disbursements by the Treasury for interest and called bonds during the week, but the market finally closed firm at 114¾ on the unfavorable news from London. Cash gold was easy, and most of the loans were at 2 to 3 ⅌ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds sympathized closely with the London market. Early in the week a general decline took place, 1867s having been especially weak, and declining to 121; but a subsequent improvement of ¼ to ¾ per cent. took place, the reaction at the close having been slight. The early sales of 1867s seem to have been based on an impression that in the event of a renewal of funding operations by the Treasury the bonds would be speedily called in for redemption, but upon second thought it was discovered that the period was too remote to have any influence at this time. In railroad mortgages the dealings were well distributed, although smaller in the aggregate than last week. Some issues were strong and higher, notably those of Toledo and Wabash, on the foreclosure proceedings in the Illinois courts, while others declined slightly. In State bonds, Missouris made a further advance, while Tennessees fell off sharply under a pressure to sell.

On the Stock Exchange marked depression prevailed throughout the week, and under the incessant hammering of "the bears" prices recorded a decline, which was greatest in the cases of Pacific Mail and Western Union. At times the market exhibited signs of recovery, but these appearances were delusive, and each improvement was invariably followed by a still greater decline. To assist the depression reports were circulated that the Western Union Company would probably be obliged to pass the April dividend, owing to the recent reduction in telegraph rates, while the starting of the first vessel of the opposition line was employed with effect against Pacific Mail. Western Union fell off from 72⅜ to 68⅞, and Pacific Mail from 31⅜ to 23⅛, both stocks being weak in the final dealings. Lake Shore declined from 64⅜ to 59⅞, and closed at a recovery of nearly 2 ⅌ cent. St. Paul declined from 44 to 41⅝, and closed at 43. North-western was comparatively firm in view of the weakness of the rest of the market. Erie was steady, the highest and lowest prices having been respectively 18⅜ and 17⅛. The news from Illinois in regard to the foreclosure proceedings imparted weakness to Wabash, which fell off to 3¼, with the recovery of ½ ⅌ cent. at the close. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph sold down to 18¼. In the final dealings the tone of the market was feverish.

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing March 6, 1875.
American Gold	115	113⅞	115
United States 5s, 1881, c.	119	118¾	114¾
United States 5-20s, '67, c.	121⅝	121	119¼
New-York Central	117	115	101⅝
Rock Island	110⅞	110	103⅞
Pacific Mail	31⅜	23⅛	38⅛
Milwaukee & St Paul	44	41⅝	34¾
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	80½	78¼	54¼
Lake Shore	64⅜	59⅞	74
Chicago & North-western	43½	42	43⅜
Chic. & North-western Pf.	65	63	55⅜
Western Union	72⅜	68⅞	75⅛
Union Pacific	68	66	44⅛
Toledo & Wabash	5	3¼	14⅛
Del., Lack. & Western	118¾	117¾	111¼
New-Jersey Central	107½	106¾	110⅛
Panama	135	132	113⅛
Erie	18⅜	17⅛	27¼
Ohio & Mississippi	22	20⅜	26¾
C., C. & Ind. Central	5	4⅛	5⅞
Harlem	142½	141	129
Hannibal & St. Joseph	19⅞	18¾	22½
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pf.	29½	28	31
Michigan Central	61⅜	50¾	77½
Illinois Central	102½	101	100⅛
Missouri Pacific	13	11¾	13⅜

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 4.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
New-York Central	....	....	115	115¼
Harlem	142½	142½	142½	143
Erie	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	18
Erie Preferred	....	....	....	36
Lake Shore	64⅜	62⅝	62⅝	62¾
Wabash	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
North-western	43½	42⅝	42½	42⅝
North-western Pf.	65	64¼	64	64¼
Rock Island	110⅝	110¼	110⅛	110⅜
Fort Wayne	....	....	103	104
Mil. & St. Paul	43⅞	42½	42¾	43
Mil. & St. Paul Pf	80½	79¼	79¼	79½
Pittsburg	94½	94¼	94⅜	95
Del., Lack. & West	....	....	118¾	118⅞
New-Jersey Central	107½	107¼	107¼	107½
Michigan Central	61⅜	60½	60⅛	60¾
Illinois Central	102½	102½	102¼	102¾
Union Pacific	68	67	67	68
C., C. & Ind. Central	4⅞	4¾	4⅝	5
Hannibal & St. Jo	18⅞	18¾	18½	19
Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	....	....	28½	29
Ohio & Mississippi	21⅜	20¾	20⅞	21
Missouri Pacific	13	12¼	12¾	13
Panama	....	....	132	135
Western Union	70¼	69¼	69¼	69⅜
Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	19½	18¼	18¼	19¼
Pacific Mail	26	23⅛	23⅜	23½
Quicksilver	....	....	17	18⅞
Quicksilver Pf.	....	....	22	24
Adams Express	108	108	106	108
Wells, F. & Co. Ex.	....	....	87	88
American Express	....	....	62	62½
United States Ex.	....	....	74	74¾

The import entries of foreign dry goods and general merchandise since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,974,004	Dec. 24	$2,372,533
August	30,805,475	Dec. 31	4,529,760
September	23,527,506	Jan. 8	7,528,539
October	22,264,765	Jan. 15	8,889,000
Nov. 6	3,310,590	Jan. 22	5,876,576
Nov. 13	4,135,565	Jan. 29	5,294,431
Nov. 20	4,718,735	Feb. 5	6,756,290
Nov. 27	2,923,749	Feb. 12	5,210,518
Dec. 4	8,447,676	Feb. 19	9,018,213
Dec. 11	4,901,411	Feb. 26	5,078,878
Dec. 18	5,272,516	March 4	6,699,654
Total			$203,522,716
Total same period in 1875			239,187,215
Decrease in 1876			$35,664,499

The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,260,318	Dec. 21	$6,286,600
August	20,866,185	Dec. 28	3,739,424
September	20,230,040	Jan. 4	4,012,328
October	22,159,396	Jan. 11	5,169,396
Nov. 2	1,839,917	Jan. 18	5,050,071
Nov. 9	5,815,233	Jan. 25	5,610,523
Nov. 16	4,832,899	Feb. 1	5,098,396
Nov. 23	5,519,647	Feb. 8	4,557,375
Nov. 30	4,549,352	Feb. 15	3,440,295
Dec. 7	5,160,801	Feb. 22	4,661,000
Dec. 14	6,540,980	Feb. 29	4,498,987
Total			$176,352,154
Total same period in 1875			181,364,310
Decrease in 1876			$5,012,156
Gold, Feb. 26, 1876			114⅝
Gold, Feb. 27, 1875			115

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$8,754,151	Dec. 24	$293,785
August	3,954,427	Dec. 31	417,157
September	1,245,802	Jan. 8	678,043
October	1,957,605	Jan. 15	375,979
Nov. 6	604,151	Jan. 22	485,901
Nov. 13	358,418	Jan. 29	436,167
Nov. 20	397,500	Feb. 5	387,746
Nov. 27	706,564	Feb. 12	954,204
Dec. 4	351,696	Feb. 19	2,331,945
Dec. 11	320,900	Feb. 26	1,069,849
Dec. 18	414,750	March 4	1,423,446
Total			$27,920,246
Total same period in 1875			52,288,913
Decrease in 1876			$24,368,667

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July	$9,598,617	$7,832,434
August	11,705,678	5,055,680
September	10,471,244	1,313,544
October	8,657,813	3,056,422
Nov. 6	1,673,100	2,607,100
Nov. 13	1,719,200	833,900
Nov. 20	1,733,900	350,600
Nov. 27	1,680,600	430,000
Dec. 4	1,528,000	244,700
Dec. 11	1,749,700	452,000
Dec. 18	1,298,000	82,206
Dec. 24	831,000	52,000
Dec. 31	872,000	6,585,000
Jan. 8	2,593,000	3,331,600
Jan. 15	1,561,300	1,513,000
Jan. 22	2,072,000	810,900
Jan. 29	1,421,600	412,800
Feb. 5	2,183,900	2,325,600
Feb. 12	2,530,691	677,703
Feb. 19	2,376,000	804,300
Feb. 26	2,298,000	478,000
March 4	2,488,100	2,870,000
Total	$73,856,932	$39,818,541

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 4, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	8	Leather, sides	20,117
Beans, bbls	676	Resin, bbls	1,763
Copper, bbls	96	Spirits Turp., bbls	167
Cotton, bales	772	Rice, pks	21
Dried Fruit, pks	180	Beef, pks	226
Eggs, bbls	1,959	Pork, pks	451
Flour, bbls	10,726	Cut-meats, pks	1,138
Wheat, bushels	22,400	Lard, tcs	1,185
Corn, bushels	84,345	Lard, kegs	36
Oats, bushels	38,[illegible]	Butter, pks	2,980
Malt, bushels	2,920	Cheese, pks	2,790
Barley, bushels	2,500	Oil-cake, pks	2,231
Peas, bushels	2,400	Dressed Hogs, No.	89
Corn-meal, bags	698	Starch, pks	1,700
Grass-seed, bags	706	Stearine, pks	105
Flax, bales	178	Speiter, pcs	940
Flax-seed, bags	380	Tea, pks	10
Hemp, bales	35	Tallow, pks	81
Hops, bales	513	Tobacco, hhds	155
Hides, bales	65	Tobacco, pks	286
Lead, pigs	521	Whisky, bbls	399
Lard-oil, bbls	50	Wool, bales	23

ASHES—Dull on the basis of $5 for Pots and $7 for Pearls ⅌ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Has been in fair request, quoted at from 32c.@34c. for Yellow, the latter for very choice.

CANDLES—Have been inactive at former rates with Adamantine at 12½c.@17½c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 20c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ⅌ lb.

COAL—Has been moderately sought after, with prices ruling about steady. Liverpool House Cannel, quoted at $15@$17; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $10; Newcastle Gas, $6@$6 50; Scotch Gas, $6 50@$7; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5; American Gas, $6@$6 50; Cumberland, soft, $6, and Anthracite at $5@$6 25 for Chestnut to Stove.

COFFEE—Dull, to-day; quotations nominal.

COTTON—Has been very quiet for early delivery, quotations remaining as before. Ordinary quoted at 9 1-16c.; Low Middling at 11 13-16c.@12 1-16c.; Middling at 12⅝c.@12 13-16c. ⅌ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 238 bales, (of which 52 bales were on last evening,) including — bales to shippers and 238 bales to spinners....And for forward delivery a fair business has been reported at improved prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 25,700 bales, (of which 4,600 bales were on last evening and 21,100 bales to-day,) with 1,300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with March options closing at 12 13-16c.; April, 13 1-32c.; May, 13 11-32c.@13⅜c.; June, 13⅝c.@13 21-32c.; July, 13⅞c.; August, 14c.@14 1-32c. ⅌ lb., showing an advance of ⅛c.@3-16c. ⅌ lb., closing firm....The receipts at this port to-day were 772 bales, and at the shipping ports were 10,360 bales, against 11,814 bales same day last week....The week's exports hence have been 15,085 bales, including 6,187 bales to Liverpool, 40 bales to Hull, 50 bales to Hamburg, 500 bales to Bremen, 741 bales to Rotterdam, 2,500 bales to Reval, and 2,907 bales to Cronstadt....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 2,225,875 bales, (of which 1,345,631 bales were to British ports, and 880,244 bales to the Continent,) against 1,828,866 bales same time the previous year.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 1-16	9 1-16	9 1-16	9 1-16
Strict Ordinary	9 15-16	9 15-16	9 15-16	9 15-16
Good Ordinary	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
S. Good Ordin'y	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Low Middling	11 13-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
S. Low Middling	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 9-16
Middling	12⅝	12¾	12 13-16	12 13-16
Good Middling	13⅛	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
S. Good Middling	13⅜	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Middling Fair	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
Fair	14¾	14⅞	15	15

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 3-16	Low Middling	10 13-16
S. Good Ordinary	10 5-16	Middling	11 11-16

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in good request and quoted firm at $3@$3 10 for No. 1.

FISH—A rather livelier inquiry has been noted for supplies at generally firm prices. We quote: Dry Cod from $4 75@$6 25 ⅌ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5 25@$7; new Mackerel quoted at $20@$28 for No. 1, $16@$18 for No. 2, and $10 50@$12 for No. 3, ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herrings, $4 50@$7; Smoked Herrings at 30c. for scaled, and 18c.@20c. for No. 1, ⅌ box; Dutch Herrings at $1 10 ⅌ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in State and Western Flour has been on a restricted scale generally, though prices have been without further change of moment. Some inquiry reported for Shipping Extras, in lines, and also for Minnesota and City Mills Extras, for export....Sales have been reported since our last of 11,-300 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 75@$6 10, chiefly at $5 35@$6; inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3@$3 85; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4@$4 50; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 75@$5 10, chiefly at $5; choice to fancy do., $5 10@$5 60; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 50, mainly at $5 70@$6; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 75@$5 10, chiefly at $5@$5 10; round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 10 for small lots and lines; and trade and family extras within our previous range. Included in the sales have been 4,100 bbls. shipping stock, mostly Western and State shipping extras, City Mill, and straight and Minnesota extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour steady. Sales, 1,290 bbls....Rye Flour in fair demand and held more firmly; sales of 390 bbls., chiefly at $4 85@$5 10 for good to very choice Superfine....Corn-meal dull and drooping; sales equal to 370 bbls., in lots, chiefly Western, within the previous range.

GRAIN—Wheat has been without quotable change as to values. Holders of strictly prime samples comparatively firm in their views, and not urgent in offering supplies. Demand, however, quite moderate to-day, chiefly for export. Sales reported since our last of 84,000 bushels at $1 10 for choice old and new No. 3 Chicago Spring, in store, (about 12,000 bushels taken for milling;) $1 04, in part, for rejected Spring, for export; $1 07@$1 15 for ungraded Spring, odd car lots; $1 40 for very choice No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, (a car load;) on private terms, for No. 1 Spring, (24,000 bushels, of which 16,000 bushels afloat,) sold by sample, (quoted on the basis of $1 33, afloat, asked, with strictly prime No. 1 Minnesota Spring, in store, quoted at $1 35 bid, on export account;) $1 10 for common Red Western; $1 02@$1 05 for New-York "no grade" Red Winter, chiefly at $1 05 in store, (4,000 bushels;) also rumored, 24,000 bushels Spring, for export, without reliable particulars....Corn has been offered quite freely, and toward the close quoted a shade lower, with a fairly active movement reported at the current figures, in good part for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 103,000 bushels, for early delivery, at 62¾c.@63c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, closing at 62¾c.; 61c.@63¼c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, chiefly at 63¼c. for prime Kansas, afloat; 61½c.@61¾c., closing at 61½c., for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 62c.@63½c. for new Yellow Western, car lots; 61c.@63c. for new Yellow Jersey; 61½c. (nominally) for Low Mixed, New-York inspection; 62½c.@64c. for new Yellow Southern, including 20,000 bushels at 62½c., afloat, for shipment....And for forward delivery, less inquiry has been noted, with new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, March options, quoted at 62½c.; Mixed do., do., same option, 63¼c. asked; Mixed do., New-York inspection, April option, at 63½c. asked, without transactions....Rye, Peas, Malt, and Buckwheat without further movements of importance....Barley quoted about steady on a moderate inquiry; sales reported of 10,000 bushels No. 2 Canada at $1 08, and other sales rumored, but without any reliable particulars; also, a car-load of four-rowed State at 95c....Oats have been in fair supply and moderately active request at about previous quotations, with sales reported of 48,000 bushels at 49½c. for choice old Mixed Chicago, (recleared,) afloat; 47c. for New-York No. 2; 44c. for New-York No. 3; 46½c.@47½c. for Mixed State, fair to very good; 45½c.@47½c. for Mixed Western, car lots; 48c.@53c. for ordinary to choice White Western and State; 56c.@60c. for very fancy White State, (car lots.) for seed....Hay rather steadier; shipping grades in request, with 550 bales taken for coastwise ports, of which were 200 bales for Galveston....Straw and Feed, as last quoted....Clover-seed held very firmly, with strictly choice State quoted at 15c. asked, and 14¾c. bid; sales reported of 2 car-loads of about prime State at 14½c., and 2 car-loads of Canada, to arrive, at 14 1-16c. ⅌ lb....Other Seeds unchanged....The week's export clearances hence, for European ports, included 14,177 bbls. Flour, 424,423 bushels Wheat, 251,821 bushels Corn, and 9,052 bushels Peas.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quite dull, with Gunny Bags quoted at 13c. for heavy weights. Native India Bagging quoted at 9c.@9¼c. Domestic Cloth quoted at 12¾c.@13c. asked for standard, and 12½c. best bid.

HIDES—Have been quite dull and rather weak in price; offerings more liberal, through recent arrivals. The week's receipts have been 61,610 Hides; sales, 18,540 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andreseu, 360 Dry Entre Rios, 34 lb., at 15c., gold, cash less 3 ⅌ cent., as they run; 1,060 Dry Entre Rios Kips, 10 lb., at 16c., gold, cash less 4 ⅌ cent., usual selections; 5,210 Dry Central American, 19 to 20 lb., at 18c., gold, 60 days, selected; 1,340 Dry Tampico, 21 lb., on private terms; 300 Dry Bogota, 21 lb., at 18½c., gold, 60 days, selected; 1,610 Dry Savanilla, 25 to 26 lb.; 800 Dry Texas, 22 lb.; 550 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lb.; 610 Wet-salted Texas, 40 to 60 lb., on private terms; 6,700 City Slaughter, part at 8½c., currency. And to-day, 1,400 Buenos Ayres on private terms....Stock in first hands here this morning, 121,800 Hides and 713 bales do., against 190,400 Hides and 633 bales do., same time last year.

MOLASSES—Generally quiet; quotations as before. Of recent sales, (our reports of which were crowded out yesterday and to-day,) were 231 hhds. old crop Nevis at 28c.; 25 hhds. Trinidad Cuba at 28c., and a small lot, (23 bbls.,) new crop Sagua at 35c. ⅌ gallon. Syrups about as previously quoted.

NAILS—More inquiry has been noted for supplies on the basis of $2 85@$3 for common Fence and Sheathing, large and small lots.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet on the basis of $1 60@$1 65 for Strained to good Strained ⅌ 280 lb. Sales, 1,000 bbls. at $2 87½@$4 50 ⅌ 280 lb....Tar dull at $2 12@$2 25 ⅌ bbl....City Pitch at $1 87½ ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine in fair request, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, again quoted higher; at the close at 38c. ⅌ gallon. Sales, 304 bbls. at 37½c.@38c., and 100 bbls., New-York pks., at 39c. ⅌ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in slack request, with Western, in bags, quoted down to $41, currency; City quoted nominal. The week's exports hence have been 11,007 pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude dull to-day; quoted for early delivery at 8½c.@8⅝c. in bulk, and 11½c. in shipping order....Refined quiet, but steady; quoted for early delivery, at the close, 14c....Refined, in cases, 18¼c.@20½c....Naphtha, 10c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 13⅞c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at 13⅞c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet to-day for early delivery, opening weaker and closing about steady....Sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $23 for inspected; 140 bbls. Family at $23....Western Prime Mess quoted at $20 50@$21 50; Extra Prime, new, $19 ⅌ bbl. Sales 50 bbls. Prime Mess at $21 50....And for forward delivery a limited business has been reported at lower figures, closing steadier....Western Mess, March option, quoted at the close at $23@$23 12½; April, $23 15@$23 20; May, $23 40; June at $23 50, and July at $23 65....Sales have been reported of 500 bbls., April option, at $23 15; 1,000 bbls., May at $23 40; and 250 bbls., June, at $23 50; and 250 bbls. July at $23 65....Dressed Hogs in demand, with City quoted at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb....Western Hogs at 10¼c.@10⅜c. ⅌ lb....Cut Meats more active, and quoted firm. Sales of 5,000 Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12¾c.; 30 bxs. Clear Bellies at 13¾c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, on the basis of previous quotations. Also for Western delivery, 300 bxs. Long Cut Hams on private terms; quoted at 12½c.@13½c.; 300 bxs. Manchester Hams at 13½c. And for Boston delivery, 500 bxs. Bellies, March option, on private terms....Bacon firmer and in good demand. Sales, 125 bxs. City Long Clear at 12⅞c.@13c.; 175 bxs. Long Clear at 12½c.@12⅞c., and 200 bxs. Western do. at about 12 5-16c....Western Long Clear quoted at the close 12⅜c.@12½c., Short Clear at 13c.@13⅛c....Western Steam Lard dull to-day, for early delivery, and quoted less firm....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 205 tcs. at $13 50@$13 62½ for good to strictly prime, with contract quoted at the close at $13 60....And for forward delivery, less activity, with the earlier dealings showing a lower range and the later transactions more steadiness....Western Steam, March options, closed at $13 60@$13 62½; April, $13 75; May, $13 90; June, $14@$14 02½, and July, $14 10; seller the remainder of the year, $12 50@$12 75....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 5,000 tcs., April, at $13 72½@$13 77½; 750 tcs., May, at $13 87½@$13 90....City Steam and Kettle Lard very quiet; quoted at $13 37½@$13 50....Refined Lard has been in less request at rather easier rates, quoted for the Continent at the close at 13¾c.@13⅞c., and for the West Indies at 13⅛c.@13¼c. Sales, 250 tcs. for South America on private terms....Beef firm and in request. Sales, 50 bbls. plain Mess at $12 50; and 600 tcs. Extra India Mess at $32@$32 50, closing at $32 50....Of Beef Hams, small lots of choice Western sold at $26....Butter and Cheese steady, and better qualities wanted....Fresh Eggs in liberal supply and moderate request; quoted at from 18c.@21c. for fair to fancy, with the main dealings within the range of 18½c.@19½c....Tallow steady, with sales reported of 85,000 lb. good to prime at 9c.@9⅛c....Of White Grease, 25 tcs. sold at 10c....Stearine more active, with choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 14⅜c.@14½c.; choice City at 14⅜c.@14½c.; sales, 600 tcs. Western, April delivery, at 14¾c.@15c., including 250 tcs. at the latter rate....The week's exports for European ports have been 2,256 pks. Pork, 2,827 tcs. Beef, 13,494 bxs. Bacon, 7,891 pks. Lard, 20,492 pks. Cheese, also 929 pks. Tallow.

SALT—Has been in fair demand, with Liverpool Ground quoted at from 90c.@$1; Liverpool Fine at $1 30@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 25c.; St. Martin's, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Quite dull at 5c.@5⅛c., gold.

SKINS—Deer, inactive and quoted nominal in price; receipts, 133 bales; sales, 3,500 lb. Matamoras, 2,000 lb. Central American, and 1,300 lb. Truxillo, on private terms....Goat, in moderate request, but weaker in price; receipts, 210 bales; sales, 60 bales Mexican, 75 bales Curacao, 30 bales Maracaibo, 115 bales Payta, 10 bales Texas, within the previous range, and at auction, 30 bales, Curacao at 15c.@30., 2 bales Puerto Cabello at 19c., and 15 bales East India at 3c.@5c.

STARCH—Has been in moderate demand, with Potato quoted at 4¾c.@5c.; Western Corn quoted at 4c.@5c. ⅌ lb.

SUMAC—Has been less sought after, with Sicily quoted at from $85@$130 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $85@$95 ⅌ ton.

SUGARS—Raw have been strong, and wanted on the basis of 7 9-16c.@7⅝c. for fair, and 7 13-16c. for good Refining. Sales, to-day, 250 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7½c.@7¾c.; 450 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅜c.@8¾c.; 450 bxs. do. at 8½c.; 1,020 bags do. at 8⅜c.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 7¾c.@7⅞c. And last evening 500 hhds. and 1,000 bxs. Centrifugal at 8 9-16c.@8¾c....Refined ⅛c. higher, and active.

WHALEBONE—Has been in request and quoted at $1 50@$1 55, gold, for Arctic.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 09½; sales, 150 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights have been comparatively quiet in the local market at generally unchanged rates. Chartering movement moderate at about late figures; tonnage for Grain most sought after....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 170 tons Oil-cake at 18s. 9d. ⅌ ton; 1,500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 7½d. ⅌ 280 lb., with shipments of Flour rumored at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., but without confirmation, and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Corn at 7¼d. ⅌ 60 lb.; 500 bxs. Cheese at 35s. ⅌ ton, and 8,000 Staves on private terms....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; about 3,500 to 4,000 bbls. Oil-cake on private terms, quoted at about 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl., and by steam, 100 tcs. Beef at 7s. ⅌ tierce....For Glasgow, by steam, 900 pks. Provisions on private terms; 50 pks. Tallow at 30s., and 1,200 Staves on private terms....For the United Kingdom, direct, a Norwegian brig, 322 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 5s. ⅌ bbl.; and a German ship, 820 tons, with Timber from Norfolk, reported on private terms....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 846 tons, with about 6,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d.; two barks, with about 4,000 quarters and 3,500 quarters do., from Baltimore, reported at 6s. 7½d., and two barks, with Corn, from New-Orleans, (reported thence,) at 11d., with option of Liverpool, at 10d. ⅌ bushel. And, a British brig, 490 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,500 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 6s. 9d. ⅌ quarter....For Havre, by steam, (reported as of recent shipments,) 4,500 bushels Grain, 1,500 pks. Provisions, 1,150 pks. Hides, 350 bbls. Fish Oil, 750 pks. Agricultural Machinery, and 2,250 pks. Merchandise at current rates....For Antwerp, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ⅌ bbl., and 6,000 bushels Grain on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, (of recent shipments,) 200 bales Cotton at ¾c. ⅌ lb.; 1,500 pks. Lard at 40s.; 1,000 pks. Machinery at 35s. ⅌ ton; 1,250 pks. Tobacco, reported at 45s. for hhds., 30s. for cases, and $1 ⅌ bale, and 500 bbls. Resin on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,500 pks. Provisions, reported at 175 reich-marks, and 2,000 bbls. Resin on private terms....For Gibraltar, by sail, 250 cases Tobacco at 14c....For Lisbon, an American schooner, 296 tons, with Grain, from Philadelphia, reported at 18c. ⅌ bushel, and Staves from do. at $30....For Rio Janeiro, a British brig, about 230 tons, with Flour, from Richmond, reported at 90c. ⅌ bbl.; and a British schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $19....For Sagua and back to Philadelphia, an American schooner, 259 tons, reported at $5, for Sugar, $4 62½ for Melado, and $3 for Molasses....For Demerara, an American schooner, 121 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at 55c. ⅌ bbl....For Trinidad, P. S., a British schooner, 146 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $400, gold....For Cordenas, an American schooner, 397 tons, with empty hogsheads, from Philadelphia, reported at $1....For a port north of Hatteras, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $8....For Boston, a schooner, 189 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 80; and two schooners, with do., from New-York, at $1 25 ⅌ ton....For New-York, a brig, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $7 50; and two schooners, with do., from Jacksonville, at $6.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Flour quiet and weak; little doing. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 48, cash; No. 3 do., $1 34@$1 34¼, cash. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 39c.@39¼c., cash, mostly at the outside figure; 40½c., April; 42⅝c.@42¾c., May. Oats firmer, but inactive; No. 2, 33½c., cash; 33¾c. bid at close. Barley dull, unchanged. Rye steady, unchanged. Pork firmer; sales of small lots at $23; $23 bid for round lots, but refused. Bulk Meats inactive; held firmly at 8¾c. for Shoulders; 12¼c. and 12½c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides here; offered at ¼c. less, cash and seller the last half of the month, up country. Bacon active; very firm; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13¼c. and 13½c.; some sales were a shade lower. Lard—Very little offering. Whisky dull and lower at $1 05. Hogs strong; the demand far exceeds the supply; light to heavy Shipping, $7 35@$7 75; Packing, $7 75@$8; extra, $8 10@$8 20. Cattle in good demand at good prices; some sales a shade higher; good to choice native shipping Steers, $4 75@$5 35; medium to fair do., $4 10@$4 50; Pony do., $3 75@$4 25; fair to choice native Cows, $3 25@$4 10; native stockers, $2 50@$3 75; Feeders, $4@$4 25. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 78,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 400 head Hogs, 134 head Cattle.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Flour dull. Wheat in fair demand but lower; No. 2 Chicago, 97⅞c., spot; 98¾c., April; $1 02⅝, May; No. 3 do., 83½c.; rejected, 73c. Corn active; prices advanced; No. 2 Mixed, 43⅛c.@43¼c., spot; 43½c. bid, April; 47c. bid, May. Oats very firm; holders asking higher rates; No. 2, 32½c., spot and April; 34⅝c., May; rejected, 26c. Barley steady and firm at 56c.@60c., spot; 57½c., March; 58c., April. Dressed Hogs strong and higher at $9 80@$10. Pork active and lower at $22 37½, spot; $22 47½@$22 50, April; $22 67½@$22 70, May. Lard in fair demand but lower at 13¼c., spot; $13 42½, April; $13 57½@$13 60, May. Bulk Meats in fair demand; advanced; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12⅛c. and 12⅜c. Whisky, $1 05. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 95,-000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley, 400 bushels Rye. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 73,000 bushels Corn, 22,-000 bushels Oats, 16,000 bushels Barley, 400 bushels Rye.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat quiet, steady at $1 10@$1 25. Corn easier at 43c.@44c. Oats quiet, steady at 35c.@40c. Barley dull, nominal. Rye dull at 73c.@76c. Pork strong, higher; cash nominally $22 87½@$23; sales at $23 25 buyer, March. Lard firm, fair demand; Steam, $13 15@$13 17½, cash; $13 50, buyer April; $13 62½, seller May; Kettle, $13 75@$14. Bulk Meats firm, fair demand; good demand for future delivery; Shoulders, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; 8⅞c., buyer last half of month; 9⅛c., buyer April; Clear Rib Sides, 12c., cash; 12¼c., buyer March; 12½c., buyer April; Clear Sides nominally 12¼c. Bacon firm; fair demand; Shoulders, 9⅞c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13¼c. and 13½c. Live Hogs active; Light, $7 65@$8; no other grades offering; receipts, 424 head; shipments, 940 head. Whisky firm; fair demand at $1 04. Butter steady, unchanged.

TOLEDO, March 4.—Flour steady, moderate demand. Wheat quiet, steady; Amber Michigan, spot and March, $1 24½; April, $1 26½; May, $1 29¼; No. 2 do., $1 04; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 25; No. 3 Red, $1 07¼. Corn steady, fair demand; high-mixed, spot, 46c. offered, May, 49½c.; June, 50¾c.; low-mixed, 45¼c.; do. Dayton and Michigan, 44½c.; no grade, 43¼c.; do. Dayton and Michigan, 42½c.; damaged, 30c.; do. Dayton and Michigan, 38½c. Oats dull; Michigan, 35c. Clover-seed dull, nominal. Hogs, $9 70. Receipts—Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 50,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 300 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 52,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, March 4.—Receipts—Flour, 7,300 bbls.; Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 42,000 bushels; Oats, 29,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 39,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominally unchanged; no sales. Corn quiet; sales, 8 cars choice new on the track at 50c. Oats retailing only. Barley dull; sales, 2 cars two-rowed State at 75c., on the track; 5 cars Canada at 85c.@90c., on the track. Rye inactive. Pork firm and higher; about $23. Lard firm at 13¾c.@14c. Highwines dull; about $1 09.

OSWEGO, March 4.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. Wheat dull; sales, 3,000 bushels White State on private terms; quoted generally at $1 45@$1 48; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 40; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45; Extra do., $1 55. Corn quiet; new, 65c. Barley unchanged; sales, 1,500 bushels uninspected Canada at $1 16. Corn-meal, $26, bolted; $20, unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19@$20; Middlings, $20@$22 ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 30c.

MILWAUKEE, March 4.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat opened quiet and closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 08¼; hard do., $1 14; No. 2 do., $1 01⅛; April, $1 02¼; May, $1 06⅜; No. 3 do., 87c. Corn firmer; No. 2, 42½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 30¾c. Barley higher; No. 2 Spring, fresh, 77c.@78c.; March, 76c.; No. 3 do., 43. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $22 25, cash. Prime Lard, 13¼c.@14c. Sweet pickled Hams, 12¼c.@12¾c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 8¾c., loose; Middles, 11¾c.@12¼c., boxed. Dressed Hogs firmer and held higher at $9 50. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 47,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, 36,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 600 head; scarce and firm; pens empty; Butchers, $3@$3 50; Stockers and Feeders, $2@$4; good to medium Steers, $4 25@$4 75; best do., $5@$5 75; extra do., $6; shipments, 3,500 head. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000 head; dull, a shade lower; Bacon grades, $7 90@$7 95; Packers, $8@$8 15; Shipping, $8 15@$8 40; Philadelphias, $9@$9 60; shipments, 3,600 head. Sheep—Receipts, 300 head; steady, unchanged.

WILMINGTON, March 4.—Spirits of Turpentine firm, 34½c. Resin firm; $1 45 for Strained. Tar steady, $1 55.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, March 4.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.@11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.@10½c.; net receipts, 646 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 30,575 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 4.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12 1-16c.; Low Middling, 10 13-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9 9-16c.; net receipts, 749 bales; gross receipts, 980 bales; exports, to the Continent, 3,931 bales; coastwise, 15 bales; sales, 900 bales; stock, 45,206 bales.

GALVESTON, March 4.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 1,453 bales; gross receipts, 1,492 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,750 bales; coastwise, 22 bales; sales, 2,075 bales; stock, 54,318 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 4.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 9½c.; net receipts, 3,896 bales; gross receipts, 4,064 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,308 bales; to the Continent, 1,619 bales; to the Channel, 1,579 bales; coastwise, 3,116 bales; sales, 9,000 bales; stock, 313,121 bales.

MOBILE, March 4.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12⅛c.@12¼c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.@11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; net receipts, 987 bales; exports, coastwise, 275 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 60,440 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, March 4.—Wool—Market quiet with no material change; manufacturers purchasing only in lots as wanted, great caution being manifested by both buyers and sellers. The transactions in California Wool embrace more than half the entire sales of the week and there is a disposition to close up stocks of this description as fast as possible to prepare for the new Spring crop. The sales include 537,000 lb. at 19c.@33c. for Spring, and 15c.@20c. for Fall; the stock of California still amounts to 2,500,000 lb., but if the sales keep up the average since Jan. 1, it will all be disposed of before new Wool arrives in May next. Fine Fleeces are in moderate request and unchanged. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania have been 89,000 lb. at 45c.@47½c. for X and XX, up to 50c. for choice medium. Michigan Fleeces have attracted the attention of buyers the past week, but at low prices; the sales have been 145,000 lb. at 41c.@43c., chiefly 41c.@42c. Combing and Delaine Fleeces are very little inquired for and stocks are small, but all the leading mills are well supplied and have stocks sufficient to meet their wants for the balance of the season; the only transaction of importance was 25,000 lb. at 58c.@63c. Pulled Wools are quiet and stocks accumulating; sales of the week, 132,000 lb. at 35c.@54½c. for Super and X, including some small lots of Eastern and Maine Super at 52c.@54½c., but the principal sales of Super and X have been at 40c.@45c.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, March 4.—Printing Cloths market closed quiet at about 4c. cash for best 64x64, that price being refused for some extra goods. Sales of the week 58,000 pieces.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

First Monday motion calendar will be called entirely through, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. The court will meet at 10 A. M. for ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Daniels and Brady, JJ.

Nos.
1—Stertz vs. Green.
2—Chapman et al vs. Cowenhoven.
3—Owens vs. Rickert.
4—The Mayor, &c., vs. The National Broadway Bank.
5—The Mayor, &c., vs. Tweed, imp'd, &c.
6—Same vs. Same.
7—Mott, Executor, &c., vs. Mott.
8—Same vs. Same.
9—Coodman et al. vs. Guthman.
10—In the matter of Mawbey et al.
11—Kelly vs. Waterbury.
12—Klein vs. Cohen.
13—The People, &c., vs. The N. Y. Board of Fire Underwriters.
14—The Meriden Malleable Iron Co. vs. Bandman.
15—In the matter of the Petition of Goodwin
16—Ocean National Bank vs. Carll.
17—The People, &c., vs. Barbara.
18—The Phoenix Park Coal Co. vs. Schoepper et al.
19—Kiersted et al. vs. The O. and A. R. R. Co.
20—Philips vs. Vaughan.
21—Ryles vs. Hagg.
22—Dusenbury et al. vs. Callaghan.
23—Bohnet vs. Lithauer.
24—Garbut vs. Delehanty, impleaded.
25—Philips et al. vs. Cudlipp et al.
26—Decker vs. Brown.
27—Mills vs. Rodewald.
28—Mills vs. Hildreth.
29—Phelan, Executor, &c., vs. Collender.
30—Megarge vs. Megarge.
31—The Standard Sugar Refinery vs. Dayton et al.
32—Claflin et al. vs. Sussel, Jr. et al.
33—Chase et al. vs. Spaulding.
34—In the matter of Brady.
35—Gaul vs. The Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.
36—Anthony vs. Day.
37—Brooklyn Life Ins. Co. vs. Pierce et al.
38—Holmes vs. Lissburger.
39—In the matter of Van Emet.
40—Viadeso vs. Viadeso.
41—The People State of N. Y. vs. Fowler.
42—Same vs. Same.
43—The People State of N. Y. vs. Kingsley.
44—The People et al. vs. Pinckney.
45—In the matter, &c., of Earle.
46—Corbett vs. Trowbridge.
47—The People ex rel. B'd of Education vs. Green.
48—The People ex rel. Root et al. vs. Tappan, Chamberlain, &c.
49—Dickerson vs. Spaulding.
50—The Mayor, &c., vs. Tenth Nat. Bank.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
1—Wright et al. vs. Williams.
2—Galpin vs. Gray et al.
3—Wilson vs. Dalley et al.
4—Belloni vs. The Block House C. & R. R. Co.
5—Byrnes vs. The Mayor, &c.
6—Levy vs. The Mayor, &c.
7—Pentlarge vs. Riesthal et al.
8—Spillane vs. Dwyer et al.
9—Wheeler vs. The Conn. Mutual Life Ins Co.
10—Langdon vs. Phelps et al.
11—Same vs. Same.
12—Hoff vs. Pentz.
13—Claflin et al. vs. Smith et al.
14—Claflin et al. vs. Smith, Jr., et al.
15—Glassey vs. Carpenter.
16—Schenck et al. vs. Green.
17—The N. Y. Dispensary vs. Green.
18—Lehmaier et al. vs. Locke et al.
19—Boss vs. Ensworth.
20—Burt vs. The Globe Mut. Life Ins. Co. Law and Fact.
39—King vs. Duryea.
225—Kimball vs. Newton et al.
106—Mellson vs. Tracy, Executor, &c.
214—Joly, by guardian, vs. Lacombe.
311—Clark vs. Phelan et al.
145—Farley vs. Farrell.
162—Brainerd vs. The Mfs. and Builders' Bank
235—Alden vs. Diossy.
292—Scannoni vs. Ruck et al.
206—Powers vs. Otard et al.
107—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Rader et al.
307—Frost vs. Van Loon et al.
199—Leserman vs. Bernheimer et al.
264—Blossom vs. Hatfield et al.
119—Vanderbilt vs. Vanderbilt.
120—Armstrong vs. Vanderbilt.
59—Sterne vs. Goepp.
136—Goepp et al. vs. Sterne et al.
139—Brown vs. Goodwin et al.
47—McBride vs. McBride.
250—Haberman vs. Witters et al.
146—Curry vs. Witters.
202—Harlow vs. The Bleecker Street R. R. Co.
19—Archer et al. versus Schultz et al.
66—Continental Nat. B'k vs. Black et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Monell, C. J., and Sedgwick, J.

Nos. Appeals from Orders.
1—Bache vs. Doscher, Executor.
2—Gawtry vs. Clark.
3—Sherman vs. Conner, Sheriff.
4—Rothschild vs. Sinsheimer et al.
5—Zann et al. vs. Phillips.
6—Ryan et al. vs. Union Mut. Ins. Co., impl'd.
7—Ryan et al. vs. Great Western Ins. Co., impl'd.
8—Ryan et al. vs. Pacific Mut. Ins. Co., impl'd.
9—Ryan et al. vs. Sun Mut. Ins. Co., impl'd.
10—The People State of N. Y. vs. Starkweather, impl'd.
11—Plunkett, an infant, vs. Appleton et al.
12—Roberts vs. White et al.
13—Meyer vs. Clarke et al. General Calendar.
1—Guidet vs. The Mayor, &c.
2—Walling vs. The Mayor, &c.
3—Newfield vs. Opperman.
4—Griffith vs. Burke.
5—Blount vs. Rinaldo.
6—N. Y. Catholic Protectory vs. The Bleecker Street R. R. Co.
7—Fowler vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
8—Gibbs et al. vs. Huyler.
9—Harneckel vs. Brown.
10—Lawrence vs. Cabot et al.
11—Rockwell vs. Ginnelly.
12—The Madison Av. Bapt. Church vs. The Bapt. Church in Oliver st.
13—Witkowski et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
14—Brague vs. Lord et al., Executors, &c.
15—Vermilye vs. Diossy.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
1189—O'Brien vs. Browning.
659—Mackay vs. Farmers' Mut. Fire Ins. Co. of Pennsylvania.
1121—Spear vs. Lawrence.
2103—The Bowery Nat. Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.
2447—The Com. Adv. Ass. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1133—Biggs et al. vs. Thomson.
357—The Ocean N. B. of N. Y. vs. Walbridge.
601—Bowman vs. Matthews.
1059—Eckert et al. vs. Story et al.
749—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
2183—Antes vs. Buddensick, Admr.
1215—Levine, Adm'r, vs. Wiggins, Trus., &c.
1047—Berghaus vs. Spaulding.
1125½—Morange vs. Lent.
1581½—Meilen vs. Conner, Sheriff.
2524—Davis et al. vs. Conner, Sheriff.
2525—Gill et al. vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1111—Wilkinson et al. vs. Noble et al.
955—Grimmond vs. Ritchie.
2489—Snebly vs. Conner, Sheriff.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

January term continued—held in Common Pleas (Part II.) Room.
No. 2064—Case on—The People vs. Tweed et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
2338—Kellam, Ex'r, vs. The Mayor, &c.
680—Laportas vs. Vanderbilt.
1028—Baldwin et al. vs. Briggs.
178—Hauck vs. Craighead et al., Ex'rs.
225—Maguire vs. Fardy et al.
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.
514—Carrington et al. vs. Ward et al.
1026—Harvey vs. Caro.
382—Lancaster Fire Ins. Co. vs. Kipp.
1042—Wheeler vs. Doody et al.
1062—Custance vs. Burr.
1084—McCafferty vs. Hunt et al.
1136—Biggs et al. vs. Thomson.
2531—Crotty vs. The Mayor, &c.
2532—The Suburban Gas Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2352—Bigler et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1218—Kelly vs. Van Triet et al.
1056—Lawton et al. vs. Meyer.
772—McKee vs. Cheney.
1230—The Gold and S. Tel. Co. vs. Poppenhausen.
872—Lexow vs. Julian.
1804—Dodge vs. The Mayor, &c.
2336—Thomson, Ass'e, vs. The Mayor, &c.
1548—The N. Y. and B. Trans. Co. vs. Berger et al.
1058½—Rucker vs. Mead et al.
1060½—Smith, Trus., vs. Mead et al.
1062½—Rucker vs. N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
1131—Fisher, Trustee, vs. Courtney et al.
1161—Weinhaus vs. The Mayor, &c.
977—Whiteman vs. Leslie et al.
2206—Baldwin vs. The Mayor, &c.
2507—Lowden vs. The B'd of Police et al.
2244—Manchester et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2245—Same vs. Same.
1421—Morris, Adm'r, vs. Gillick et al.
1250—Blydenburgh vs. The Mayor, &c.
1069—Allerton et al. vs. Nolan.
673—Platt, Assignee, vs. Van Name et al.
1105—Dejonge, Ass'e, vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1803—Dodge vs. The Mayor, &c.
65½—Morey et al. vs. Lillienthal.
1139—Crowley vs. The D. D., E. B. & B. R.R. Co.
1213—L'Hommedieu vs. Danforth.
2687—Roberts et al. vs. Hilsenbeck et al.
769—Buchanan Farm O. Co. vs. Rose.
19—Rice vs. Livermore et al.
1237—Kleinknecht vs. Conner, Sheriff.
481—Mitchell vs. Adriatic Fire Ins. Co.
1365—Kinney, Ex'r, &c., vs. Long Isl'd R. R. Co.
933—Pinckney vs. Randolph et al.
1219—Kimmey vs. Van De Kar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sanford, J.

Nos.
1217—Funke et al. vs. N. Y. Mut. Ins. Co.
1982—Funke et al. vs. Orient Mut. Ins. Co.
1397—Brierly, Administratrix, vs. Smith.
731—Cameron vs. Walker et al.
1675—Gottberg vs. Conner, Sheriff.
923—Phillips vs. Ruger et al.
627—Carrington vs. Ward
827—Harrington versus Beach.
1855—Lawson vs. Pinckney
715—Cobb vs. Wood.
865—Jones vs. Rutter.
1924—Furman vs. Titus.
919—Van Dorn vs. The C. P., N. and E. R. R. R. Co.
1361—Dillon et al. vs. Masterson.
959—Havemeyer vs. The Valentine and B. S. and L. Co.
971—Claflin vs. Stuyvesant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
928—Whitney vs. White.
778—Mason vs. Decker.
990—Mech. and Traders' Nat. Bank, N. Y., vs. Moore et al.
956—O'Hagan vs. Dillon.
957—Same vs. Same.
958—Same vs. Same.
1972—Cochran vs. Gottwald et al.
800½—Gern vs. Fiske et al
1234—Ross vs. Harden et al.
882—Weston vs. Elevated Railroad Co.
722—Nuhn et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
976—Wilson vs. O'Toole.
988—Mech. and Traders' Nat. Bank, N. Y., vs. Hotchkiss et al.
954—Thomas vs. Loaners' Bank, New-York.
992—Duffy vs. Ohio and M. R. R. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Daly, C. J., J. F. Daly, and Van Hoesen, JJ.

Nos.
1—Stoppani vs. Cottsberger.
2—Guiterman vs. The Liverpool, N. Y., and Phila. S. S. Co.
3—Angevine vs. Sanford.
4—Costigan vs. Hayler.
5—Ayer, &c., vs. Rushton.
6—Camblos vs. Butterfield.
7—Field vs. Tannenholz.
8—Grom vs. Metzler et al.
9—Morange vs. Conover et al.
10—Kunast et al. vs. Hustead et al.
11—Morgan vs. Morgan.
12—Coulter vs. The Mayor, &c.
13—Greeen vs. Smith.
14—Hermann vs. Blee.
15—Combs et al. vs. Newbury.
16—Stock Tel. Co. vs. Pelletreau Chromo Co.
17—The People, &c., vs. Connabeer et al.
18—Haight vs. Mead.
19—Thornton et al. vs. St. P. & C. R. R. Co.
20—Page vs. Potter.
21—De Leyer vs. Wade.
22—Lanagan et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
23—Stadts vs. Bristow, Assignee.
24—Orvis vs. Jennings et al.
25—Same vs. Same.
26—Orvis vs. Dana.
27—Bleecker vs. The Mayor, &c.
28—Jones vs. Riss et al.
29—Lowden vs. Morgan.
30—Graham et al. vs. Fitzgerald.
31—Broach vs. The Mayor, &c.
32—Detshy vs. Kelly.
33—Wehle vs. Haviland et al.
34—Davis et al. vs. Van Buren, Ex'r, &c.
35—Jarvis et al. vs. Driggs et al.
36—Driggs et al. vs. Jarvis et al.
37—Brady vs. Brady.
38—Sanaxy vs. Hamel.
39—Weed vs. The Mayor, &c.
40—Nat. Bank of Rutland vs. Howe.
41—Lagrave vs. The Mayor, &c.
42—Alves vs. Cadawalader.
43—May vs. Bennett.
44—Taylor vs. Hernstein
45—Hennig vs. Neidnicht.
46—Weed vs. Burt.
47—Consolidated Fruit Jar Co. vs. Mason et al.
48—Thornton et al. vs. St. St. Paul, &c., Railway Co.
49—Upton et al. vs. Bedlow.
50—Boyd vs. Finelite.
51—Sloveken vs. Story.
52—Kidder & Fletcher vs. Potter.
53—Haight vs. Mead.
54—Furst, by guard'n, vs. The 2d Av. R. R. Co.
55—Harris vs. Maginn.
56—Van Wyck vs. Allen et al.
57—Wagner et al. vs. Jones.
58—Presusser vs. Florence.
59—Imhorst vs. Burke et al.
60—Conway vs. The Mayor, &c.
61—Conroy vs. The Mayor, &c.
62—Westervelt vs. The Mayor, &c.
63—Kennedy vs. The Mayor, &c.
64—Kelly vs. Mack et al.
65—Leamy vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
66—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.
67—Ackerman vs. Lillistou.
68—O'Conner vs. Gallagher.
69—Hogan vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
70—McGuinness vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
71—Tasker, Jr., et al. vs. Wallace.
71(a)—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.
71(b)—Smith vs. Finnally.
72—Kulenkamp vs. Rorke
73—Hershfield vs. Werner
74—(No. 1.) Weil vs. Lange et al.
75—(No. 2.) Weil vs. Lange et al.
76—Larney vs. The Lake Shore, and Michigan Southern R. R. Co.
77—McManus vs. Phelan et al.
78—Schenck et al. vs. The Erie Railway Co.
79—Zelinka vs. Schreiber et al.
80—Etberfield vs. Dilger.
81—Dorcher et al vs. Jacobi.
82—Paine vs. Bergh.
83—Johnston vs. Gill et al
84—Pickert vs. Kaille.
85—Sedgwick vs. Morch.
86—Von Glahn vs. Miller.
87—Lussen vs. Jacobson.
88—Philips vs. Mierson et al.
89—Richard et al. vs. Boller.
90—Markthaler vs. Toey et al.
91—Herman vs. Rainelsberg.
92—Shepperd vs. Webb et al.
93—Martin vs. The American Lit'y. Bureau.
94—Webster vs. Deering.
95—Hoffman vs. Green.
96—Schleifer vs. Volker.
97—Lefevre et al. vs. Jacobs.
98—Hahn vs. Laptor.
99—Kleinfelder vs. Haas.
100—Beaumont vs. Mackey.
101—Donegan vs. Titchen.
102—Beglan et al. vs. Kasefang.
103—Fitzgibbons vs. Connell.
104—Wilson, Assignee, vs. Lewkowitz.
105—Naser vs. Thomas.
106—Watson vs. Whitbeck.
107—Funke vs. Phoenix Sick Association.
108—Flint et al. vs. Corbett.
109—Artman vs. Bingham.
110—Bernheimer et al. vs. Gube.
111—Ryan vs. McDonough.
112—Bischoff vs. Hill.
113—Grunhut vs. Brown.
114—Cassebeer vs. Smith.
115—Connolly vs. McArdle.
116—Looran vs. Connolly.
117—Baker vs. Browning.
118—Hamil vs. Moritz.
119—Marquad vs. Ryerson.
120—Dickson vs. Turgari.
121—Leon vs. Kimball.
122—Dimond vs. Coddington.
123—Beaumont vs. Murphy.
124—Reicher vs. Lawder.
125—Burleigh vs. Carroll.
126—Pintles vs. Autenreith.
127—Washington vs. Rammel.
128—Adams vs. McMahan.
129—Geiger vs. Braun.
130—Jewell vs. Henigee.
131—Xigues vs. McFall et al.
132—Sussdorf vs. Smith.
133—Harris vs. Simon.
134—Castro vs. Lemon et al.
135—Jacobson vs. Bund.
136—Sindler vs. Adams et al.
137—Rielly vs. Campbell, (No. 1.)
138—Same vs. Same, (No. 2)
139—Blackmer et al. vs. Carroll.
140—Hyman vs. Meyer.
141—De La Graudier vs. Gouglemann et al.
142—Galliard vs. Chanlier.
143—Greenebaum vs. Joost
144—Hoagland versus Megorny.
145—Schumacher vs. Liebnow.
146—Curey vs. Tomlinson.
147—Paven vs. Brittan.
148—Tipton vs. Kerner.
149—O'Conner vs. Kerner.
150—Raccles vs. Kerner.
151—Sullivan vs. Kerner.
152—Hunt vs. Kerner.
153—Reagen vs. Kerner.
154—Same vs. Same.
155—Fitzsimmons versus Buckman.
156—Von Salzen vs Carey.
157—Grunhut vs. Rosenstein.
158—Regelman vs. Maxwell.
159—Whalen vs. Brown.
160—Halliday vs. Carman.
161—Isaacs et al. vs. Korn.
162—Jenny vs. Dater.
163—Keelan vs. McNeil.
164—Biggs vs. Dreman.
165—Koenig vs. Jantz.
166—Roberts vs. Nat. Ice Co., N. Y.
167—Roberts vs. Croton Ice Company.
168—Hartford, by Gd'n, vs. Mueller.
169—Smith vs. D. D. & E. B'way R. R. Co.
170—Reena vs. Johnson.
171—Mager vs. Fitzgerald.
172—Hazaman vs. Fox.
173—Sulzbacher et al. vs. Dickie.
174—Fuller vs. Beley.
175—The Health Depart'm't of N. Y. vs. Knoll
176—Welsh vs. Schuyler.
177—Kessel vs. Brouckman
178—Wolf vs. Copcutt.
179—Clarkson vs. Mittnacht.
180—Pine vs. Nilson et al.
181—Zollner vs. Berge et al
182—Jacques vs. Harrison.
183—Howell et al. versus Frank.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
1—Von Dolsen et al vs. Smith.
2—Lalor vs. Moore.
3—Finkenaur vs. Dempsey
4—Winchell vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
5—Scott et al. vs. The Knickerbocker Ice Co.
6—Fitzpatrick vs. Boylan et al.
7—Pearlstrom vs. Bennet.
8—Maijer vs. Matty et al.
9—Bruckel vs. Bruckel et al.
10—Knapp vs. Schlesinger et al.
11—O'Hagen vs. Davison et al.
12—Matthews vs. Irish et al.
13—Crome et al. vs. Baker.
14—Kamena vs. Wanner et al.
15—Hennessy et al. vs. Lediard et al.
16—Renauld et al. vs. Ledlard et al.
17—Renauld et al. vs. Wheeler.
18—Renauld et al. vs. Callman.
19—Sage vs. Vermilye.
20—Tyson vs. Thompson.
21—Kennedy vs. Devlin.
22—Schmitt vs. Idelsohn et al.
23—Zentel vs. Idelsohn.
24—Bradhurst et al. vs. Butterfield.
25—Wostenholm (limited) vs. Kamak.
26—Braender et al. v. Poerschke et al.
27—Davis vs. Kelay et al.
28—Jacobs vs. Jacobs.
29—Dubaney vs. Blossom.
30—Mackellar vs. Gent et al.
31—Wyman vs. Fry et al.
32—Phelps vs. Redfield.
33—Menity vs. O'Neil.
34—Streat vs. Floyd et al.
35—Ross, Jr., vs. Martin et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
1—O'Callaghan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2—Groesbeck vs. Groesbeck.
3—Rowland vs. The Mayor, &c.
4—Nast vs. Drew.
5—Thompson vs. Huntington.
6—Loeb et al. vs. Schiffer et al.
7—Armstrong vs. Noll et al.
8—Burleigh et al. vs. Center.
9—Shenden vs. McCarthy. Issues of Fact.
1—Davis vs. The Mayor, &c.
2—Gans vs. Ridgely.
3—Sinclair Rec. M. Co. vs. Reford.
4—Graham vs. Livermore et al.
5—Frazee vs. Woodin.
6—Cary vs. Smith.
7—Smith vs. Toner.
8—Harrigan vs. Regan.
9—Craighead vs. Kidd et al.
10—Shethen et al. vs. Jacobs.
11—Nicholson et al. vs. Elliott.
12—Goldberg vs. Levinson.
13—Mills et al. vs. Coleman et al.
14—Bloxam vs. Long.
15—Conant vs. Nat. Ice Co. of N. Y.
16—Kilmar vs. Smith et al.
17—Fire Ass'n of Phila. vs. Cheppa et al.
18—Struggman et al. vs. Muller et al.
19—Gray vs. Beusel.
20—Way vs. Crawfull.
21—Boese, Rec'r, &c., vs. Luckey.
22—Hardman vs. Dusenbury.
23—Bunce vs. Hoboken Coal Co. et al.
24—Coffin et al. vs. Diamond Paper Mills Co.
25—The Mayor, &c., vs. N. Y. & S. I. F. Co.
26—Schafer vs. Germania Bank of N. Y. et al.
27—Arnold et al vs. Angell.
28—Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas Succursale d'Amsterdam vs. Schuchardt.
29—Johnston vs. Wardrop.
30—Kohler, Ex'r, &c., vs. Chapman et al.
31—Winn et al. vs. Crosby, Assignee, &c.
32—Werling vs. Keim.
33—Hunter vs. Howard, Jr., et al.
34—Walker vs. Walker.
35—Whitehead, Ex'r, &c., vs. Dinsmore et al.
36—Knott vs. Daly et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1690—Silber vs. Leavitt.
1978—O'Gorman vs. Kamak.
1263—Kaeuler vs. Rosenberg.
955—Fibel vs. Hillier.
956—Same vs. Same.
969—Strauss vs. N. German Lloyd S. S. Co.
177—Fiske vs. Standert.
695—Latasa et al. vs. Gt. Western Ins. Co.
1157—Cheeseman, Executor, vs. Johnston.
1554—Luyster vs. Shepard.
2122—Kalehar vs. Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Co.
1778—Mordecai vs. Wetmore.
1692—Reilly vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
670½—Condit vs. Warren.
1618—O'Donnel vs. Hanning.
986—Moller vs. Tuska.
1556—Hoger vs. Adams.
1038—Wyman vs. Brennan.
1817—Maloney vs. The Mayor.
2328—Myerhoff vs. Fiske.
1098—Allen vs. James.
1111½—Starr et al. vs. Van Volkenburgh.
1630½—Bernstein vs. Morris.
1592—Story vs. Bennett.
1097—Neftel vs. Lightstone.
1631—Hayes vs. Amidon.
——Wheeler vs. Murray.
1779—Harris vs. Somborn.
1790—Koesting vs. Peck.
1596—Stein et al. Ex'rs. vs. Erie Railway Co.
64—Stein vs. Sommerfield.
2375—Murphy vs. Willis.
706—Hunt vs. Roberts.
51—Ely vs. Stilwell.
1686—Gaines, Executor, vs. Bradley.
1687—Same vs. Same.
1792—Nicholson vs. Webb
1439—Mercer Pottery Co. vs. Rorke.
1261—Durkee vs. Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS II. AND III.

Adjourned until the first Monday of April.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
6054—Eddy vs. Merrill.
6682—Cromwell et al. vs. Barr.
6158—Stock vs. Meyer et al.
3929—Fogg vs. Tobias.
6480—Durian vs. The Central V. De H. Society
6440—Close vs. Curry.
6821—Heraghty et al. vs. Conway.
6261—Scherer vs. Heath.
1551—Blomquist versus Squires.
5357—Ross vs. Britten.
3187—Cohen vs. Conner et al.
3381—Holden vs. Howard, Jr.
3883—Hall et al. vs. Chadwick.
3911—Repwinkel vs. Eisbach.
3914—Leicht vs. Mandes

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.
3801—Gray vs. Leeds.
5136—Newman et al. vs. Schwarter et al.
2562—Dater vs. Payne.
3797—Kantrowitz versus Garde.
3821—Goodkind et al. vs. Strickland et al.
5640—Kaufman vs. Looram
6689—Keller et al. vs. Millemann.
6534—McCreery vs. Culver.
6432—Cox vs. Conner.
5480—Talcott vs. Schmidt
3844—Zeinlieka vs. Jackson.
3899—Richter vs. Sager.
3749—Wilkens et al. vs. Conner.
3189—Griffin vs. O'Meara et al.
1592—Salomon vs. Lewenthal.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.
2624—Frothington vs. Disbecker.
6799—Maguire vs. Bancker.
6881—Ahrens vs. Conner.
6882—Meyer vs. Conner.
6851—Butler et al. vs. Alexander.
4789—Stoddard vs. Sherwin et al.
4172—McEteere vs. Little.
2691—Hilmers et al. vs. Harteau et al.
756—Scott vs. Dreunan.
2656—Ott vs. McArthur.
2196—Sullivan vs. Mahan.
3405—Adelsberger vs. Crow
3608—Neil vs. Mittnacht.
3828—Meyer vs. Lenbuscher et al.
5535—Rothmuel vs. Conner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by ——, J.

James Loffin, burglary.
Charles Schroeder, burglary.
Charles Maginn, burglary.
Mary Duffy, grand larceny.
Patrick Trubert, grand larceny.
Eliza Donnelly, grand larceny.
Daniel Curtin, robbery.
Edward Cassidy, robbery.
Mary J. Roe, grand larceny.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LOUDERBACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William S. Louderback, No. 53 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eighteenth day December, 1875.

ELIZABETH A LOUDERBACK, Executrix.
WILLIAM S. LOUDERBACK, ABRAHAM QUACKENBUSH, JR., JACOB HAYS, } Executors.
d20-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS McKIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Townsend Waddell, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.

ELIZA McKIE, Executrix
JOHN M. CLARK, and
TOWNSEND WANDELL, } Executors.
n8-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR K. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of W. K. Thorn, No. 317 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.

FRANCIS C. LAWRANCE, Executor.
n22-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Thomas Crane, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 27 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.

CLARISSA L. CRANE, Executrix.
ALBERT CRANE, BENJAMIN F. CRANE, } Executors.
n8-1aw6mM*

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE
New-York Mutual Gas-Light Company
North-east corner of UNION SQUARE, 4th av. and 16th st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1876.

Please take notice that on and after the 1st day of March next, the price of gas furnished by this company will be reduced from $2 75 to $2 50 per 1,000 cubic feet.

C. K. GARRISON, President.
CHARLES PLACE, Secretary and Treasurer.

WILLIAM W. BROWNING, NO. 323 Broadway, Commissioner of Deeds for Pennsylvania in New-York State; appointed Jan. 25, 1876.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STORE FIXTURES.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 913 Broadway, by order of E. H. Wootton, assignee of Union Adams & Co., all the store fixtures contained in above store, consisting of iron safes, show-cases, counters, stools, mirrors, shelving, tables, desks, &c.

SAFES.

SAFES.—THREE FOR SALE LOW AT NO. 80 NASsau st., second floor. Can be seen between the hours of 12 and 1 noon. WM. POBIER, JR., Administrator of estate of N. Leopold.

WANTED—A GOOD SIZE, FIRST-CLASS SECOND-hand fire-proof safe. Address, giving inside dimensions, F. H. R., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE LIMITED CO-PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GURDON S. M. GEER, General Partner.
WILLIAM HALL ROPES, Special Partner.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1876.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., N. Y.

FURNITURE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SECOND-HAND black-walnut book-case, in good order, about 7 feet high and 5 or 5½ feet wide. Address, giving description and price, M. H. B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN 42D ST. AND 60TH ST., A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN, with CHARMS. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 259 West 42d st.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Star of the North (English Opera)—Miss C. L. Kellogg, Miss Julia Rosewald, Mr. Peakes.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Pique—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—She Stoops to Conquer—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Rose Michel—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Julius Cæsar—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—Brass—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Ben Israel—Mr. J. H. Vinson, Miss Amelia Waugh.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Rosemi Shell—Variety—Mr. G. K. Fortescue, Miss Jennie Hughes.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin.—Mrs. G. C. Howard, Georgia Jubilee Singers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudevills and Variety Entertainment.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

CHICKERING HALL.—Illustrated Lecture by Prof. Cromwell—"The Old and the New."

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—Novelty and Variety Entertainment—Tony Pastor.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy by the California Minstrels.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Comicalities—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—Vaudevills and Novelty Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

It is probable that the Secret Service officers of the Treasury had good reason for believing that Gen. BELKNAP was preparing to leave Washington, and the precautions taken to render any such attempt abortive were no more strict than the nature of the case demanded. The articles of impeachment will be ready for presentation to the House to-day, but from the manner of their preparation, it may be inferred that they will need careful revision before being made the basis of proceedings against him in the Senate. The articles were drawn up by a subcommittee and reported to the full committee which has the case in hand. Each member being desirous to suggest some addition to the articles, a compromise was made by making these consist of eleven counts, being one for each member of the committee. The absurdity of this arrangement would have been complete had each count been distinguished, like the artists' boxes at the Academy, by the name of a member of the committee. It might have facilitated reference by the lawyers who will be engaged on the case to have been able to talk of the Clymer count, the Blackburn count, &c., besides conferring on these gentlemen a pleasing if not very permanent notoriety. As the Chairman of the committee seems to have deliberately lent facilities for the escape of the indispensable witness MARSH, it is by no means certain that the Democrats desire to prosecute the impeachment at all.

It was reserved for the New-York *World* to discover that "in all the long indictment which the people of this country have to bring against this Administration there is no sterner count than this—that it has demoralized the social life of the capital of the American Republic by putting into its foremost positions *women* who, to gratify their vulgar passion for diamonds," &c., have done a great many things calculated to wring the soul of a virtuous Democratic editor with anguish. It has been heretofore supposed that the foremost position which a woman could attain in the service of the Government was that of a clerkship in the Treasury or the Post Office. Can it be possible that the *World* has made a discovery like that of the thirteenth century annalist who let a credulous public into the secret of the real sex of Pope JOHN VIII., or is the statement we have quoted merely a dark insinuation that some member or members of the Cabinet are allowed to wear the emblems of male authority only by the courtesy of their wives? Let the *World* be a little more explicit in its stern indictment. We are prepared to hear the worst about the corruption of an Administration which has given its foremost positions to women.

At the close of the year 1873 the liabilities to depositors of the savings banks of this State were $285,520,085. At the close of last year, as it appears from the official tables we print this morning, the liabilities to depositors are $320,091,508, an increase of $34,571,423 in two years, and those the two years of hard times. Their aggregate resources have increased from $307,589,730 to $353,763,532. It is evident from this comparison that the partial derangement of trade and industry which undoubtedly exists in this State is not due to any scarcity of money or of loanable capital. These savings banks are as ready as ever to lend on the conditions which the law very properly imposes on them, yet to employ their funds they are forced to buy United States bonds at very high prices, and in some cases to import them from Europe. These facts ought to tell against the fallacies of the inflationists.

It would be a strange thing if the voters of New-Hampshire, because a Cabinet Minister in Washington had been exposed and disgraced, should decide to change the politics of their Administration and discard Gov. CHENEY. It is true that the late Secretary of War is nominally a Republican. That is to say, he was appointed by President GRANT, who was elected as a Republican candidate. It is true that some unthinking people might be induced to vote for MARCY, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New-Hampshire, as that would appear the easiest method of informing the National Administration of the disfavor with which they regard BELKNAP'S wickedness. This would help to give New-Hampshire a notoriously unfit man for Governor. It would be consenting to restore to power in that State a party which has always proved itself incompetent, unscrupulous, and corrupt. Gen. BELKNAP is not a candidate in New-Hampshire, but Gov. CHENEY is, and the voters of the Granite State know him to be honest, faithful, and capable, for his administration is above reproach or criticism. Moreover, the Republicans of New-Hampshire are no more responsible for the misdeeds of the ex-Secretary of War than are the Democrats of Iowa. Therefore, we are not surprised to learn that leaders of public opinion in the first-named State do not anticipate that there will be any noticeable change of votes in consequence of the late disgraceful developments in Washington. The election takes place one week from to-morrow, and a New-Hampshire correspondent, whose letter is printed to-day, presents the case in such a way as to induce the belief that the voters of that State will not be distracted by any outside issues.

Under the act of Congress of June 23 1874, provision was made for the postage on third-class matter at the rate of one cent for each two ounces, or fraction thereof, and it was further provided that no package weighing more than four pounds should be mailable. "Third-class matter" had been previously defined as embracing transient newspapers and periodicals, books and merchandise. In a miscellaneous appropriation bill, passed just as Congress was about to adjourn in March, 1875, was inserted a little paragraph referring to the statute of 1874, which was thereby amended in the following terms: "Insert the word 'ounce' in lieu of the words 'two ounces.'" That was all there was of it. But its immediate effect, of course, was to double the postage on all third-class matter. The intention of those who were most active in promoting this change in rates was to throw into the express offices the books and packages heretofore carried by the mails at one cent on each two ounces. This result was partially reached; and now it is proposed that another change shall be made with a view to a compromise. Senator HAMLIN'S new bill fixes the rate on third-class matter at the old figures, but this rate is to be increased with the distance traveled. For example, a package weighing two ounces must pay two cents if sent more than three hundred and less than eight hundred miles. If it is sent fifteen hundred miles, it will be charged three cents; and one cent for each one thousand miles traveled beyond fifteen hundred will be exacted. So far as books and merchandise packages are concerned, therefore, the proposed relief is only partial. The same is true of transient newspapers and magazines. These are to be charged one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, when carried one thousand miles, but the rate is to be doubled when the distance exceeds that figure. This is a return to the old method of computing postal rates, when a "single" letter sent to California or Oregon from New-York cost twice as much as it did when sent to any other part of the Republic.

BELKNAP AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The humiliation of ex-Secretary BELKNAP'S crime falls heavily on the honest members of the Republican Party, and most heavily on those who have co-operated with that party from its origin, twenty years ago or more. Not even the most cynical will deny that the great majority of that party were actuated, especially in the earlier years of its history, by essentially worthy motives. No organization ever called to its councils a larger number of pure and disinterested men. None ever commanded the zealous devotion of a larger proportion of earnest, single-minded, and patriotic members. There are many thousands in its ranks yet who entered them when its aims seemed scarcely practical and its prospects very desperate; when sacrifices of no ordinary kind were demanded in its service, and when all hope of political advancement through its aid was visionary. The party was originated at a time when the slave power held all the avenues to preferment, and it attained control of the Government only to find itself face to face with the greatest civil war of modern times. In its early struggles and in the task which tried its matured strength there was much that appealed to the conscience and little that stirred the ambition or the appetite for gain of those who joined it. Many, very many, of the Republicans who served in the great moral and military conflicts which the party has waged are still among its members, and to them the discovery of an act of such shameless corruption in one of the highest offices held by representatives of the party is bitterly humiliating.

By as much as the party has been moved by worthy sentiments, and has sought noble aims, by so much more it feels the disgrace of Mr. BELKNAP'S infamy. Very few of us, our opponents may be sure, are at all inclined to evade such responsibility as justly falls to our lot as Republicans. We have known for many years by unfortunate experience that success attracted to our party adventurers of all sorts from other parties. We [illegible] seen only too well aware that the nature of the objects of which the party was compelled by circumstances to undertake the accomplishment, made it easier than it otherwise would have been for bad men to gain power among us. The party has necessarily aroused among its followers from the first a number of ardent sentiments. At first there was the hatred of oppression and the love of justice which were enlisted against the gigantic wrong of slavery. Then it was the fervor of patriotism, made more and more intense by the varying events of the war. Still later it was the passionate determination to reap the fruits of victory, and to render the conquered powerless to repeat the offenses which it had required the sacrifice and toil of war to check and punish. During all this struggle, and especially when it was at its height, it was only too difficult to distinguish between sincere zeal and that which was put on as a cloak for selfish and ambitious designs. Rascals who knew how to satisfy the passionate demands of the hour attained a power which would, in more quiet times, have been impossible to them. It happened, to the great injury of the country, and to the mortification of the body of the Republican party, that a large number of bad men fastened themselves upon that party, and were sustained in perfect sincerity by its best members.

This fact long ago became obvious to the majority of the party, and there has been a great deal of weeding done among its representatives. The party has become far more exacting of its leaders. Many of the most conspicuous of those who betrayed it in Congress have been left at home. Some of the more prominent officials in other departments, who had supposed that they could do anything they chose, so long as they were zealous professing Republicans, have been forced out. But BELKNAP'S crime shows only too plainly that the process of purification has not gone far enough; that the demand of the party for honest men as its representatives is not yet sufficiently appreciated—is not, indeed, sufficiently strong. Honest Republicans are deeply stung by the disgrace which has come upon the Administration put and kept in power by their votes. They are indignant as well as shamed, and they will fall far short of their duty to themselves and to the country, if they do not give practical expression to their indignation. They have too long submitted, "for the sake of the party," to the domination of men who have nothing but their control of party machinery to commend them. These men have held the reputation of the party very lightly. They have assumed that they would continue to enjoy power, no matter how readily they subjected to suspicion and insult the great mass of those from whom their power was derived. The latter now have a right to require that whoever reap the fruits of their confidence shall show themselves really entitled to it, and that their representatives in public life shall both be and appear worthy. We have tolerated too lax a standard of official conduct. Knowing, as we have that the standard of our opponents in politics has been on the whole lower than our own, that they have shown little capacity to make any genuine reforms in the administration of the Government, we have been contented with a neutral or comparative merit. Of this too easy tolerance there should now be an end. Republicans should everywhere insist that in the conduct of the great campaign on which we are entering, only their best men shall be put forward. On this point they cannot be too earnest. In proportion as they make excellence of character the test of their action in every step of the canvass, and in proportion as they abide by that test, cost what it may, they will save the party from the consequences of the Belknap scandal. What is much more important, they will by this course save the country from its repetition in the future.

THE FINANCIAL DEAD-LOCK.

According to the *World*, which is an excellent authority as to what it would like to have its party do, the Democratic caucus on Saturday night were moved by the most earnest desire to agree, and this desire was a little stronger than the determination of each faction to have its own way. It is singular, on this statement of the case, that the caucus did *not* agree. They discussed the subject till midnight, and then adjourned, as far from any conclusion in which all could join as when they met at 7 o'clock. A more signal case of self-control was never known. If Mr. BEN. HILL could be taught to refrain, with a like degree of resolution, from what he is determined to do, it would not be necessary to adjourn the House every Monday to keep him and other ardent Democrats quiet.

We do not now remember how many times the Democratic caucus have met to discuss the financial question. The meetings have been too many to keep count of readily. But they have been frequent, and each one has shown the difficulties in the way of agreement to be greater than at first. The committee which was appointed to harmonize matters was not itself able to come to any conclusion. Its members could only agree to disagree. At the caucus on Saturday they submitted two reports, one of which was called the majority report, but it only made obvious the fact, which most people suspected, that the committee was not fairly made up, for the majority of its members could not carry the majority of the caucus. Some of the Democrats from the Eastern States complained when the committee was announced that the hard-money men were not fairly represented, but it is clear that they were stronger in the committee than in the Congress. It is easy to understand why the Democratic majority in the House can originate nothing, when even the desperate device of a packed committee, backed by all the influence of the faction holding the Speakership and the principal chairmanships, is useless in bringing the opposing factions to even an apparent understanding.

Still more conclusive evidence of the hopelessness of the breach in the Democratic ranks on the financial question is afforded by the character of the measure submitted by the majority of the caucus committee. The report is supposed to be the embodiment of what the hard-money men are willing to stand by. It is the expression of the policy of the Democrats most faithful to the principles of sound currency and a return to specie payments. It is the most that the country can hope for from that party. We need hardly say that, as a plan for resumption, it is entirely useless, while as an obstacle in the way of resumption its influence would be powerful. Its substance is the hoarding of a small proportionate amount of gold by the Government and banks on the one hand; the repudiation of the pledge to resume in 1879 and the absolute abandonment of all steps toward a reduction of the volume of the paper to be redeemed on the other. The majority scheme proposes to hoard at the rate of three per cent. annually until thirty per cent. is reached, which would take ten years before resumption would occur at all. This slow accumulation of gold is absolutely the only security given for ultimate redemption. The accumulation proceeds by act of Congress. The very act which proposes to direct this accumulation repeals a pledge equally solemn and far more explicit for redemption at a fixed date. This is what the hard-money Democrats call substituting an effective measure for the "sham" now on the statute book. But why should any one suppose that a party which would repeal the pledge of 1875 would not abandon the far weaker, far more vague, and no more binding pledge to accumulate gold during ten years? The present act provides that if national banks take out more currency the notes of the United States shall be withdrawn to the amount of two-thirds of the increased bank issues. This is, as far as it goes, preparation in good faith for resumption. It lessens the relative amount of Government notes, it looks to the substitution for these of a currency strongly secured by bonds having an established specie value—a currency, too, limited to some extent by the actual needs of business; and it places further restriction on the bank issues by making the medium in which they are to be redeemed relatively scarce, a fair method of redemption being at the same time provided through the Treasury Department. All these provisions for hastening or preparing for redemption the hard-money Democrats propose to surrender without any equivalent whatever. Their whole scheme is therefore of no value as a process of redemption, and a solid gain for the inflationists. Yet, far as it goes in that direction, the majority of the Democrats in Congress will not accept it.

It is now alleged that the authors of this last precious plan for resumption without resuming are bending their energies to the task of keeping the financial question out of politics this year, and in this they are said to be joined by a few Republicans, who are afraid of Indiana. The movement hardly requires comment. It would be just as reasonable to try to conduct the campaign without reference to the choice of a President or of Representatives in Congress. When a question exists which intimately affects the interests of the whole population of a free country, and regarding which large numbers of active and interested men hold conflicting views, it is utterly idle to talk of keeping it out of a national canvass. No such question will "down" at the bidding of political managers, however much its prominence may disturb their feelings or their plans. It will continue to force itself on the attention of parties until it is settled, and the party which has the courage and sense to labor for its settlement in the right way will, in the long run, win.

HOUSE-BUILDING NEAR THE CITY.

The present Spring will no doubt be the most favorable for building in the region near New-York which has been known for the past twenty years. The prices of material are down to the level of ante-war years. Wages have fallen considerably. In the suburban districts no attempt is made to observe the Eight-hour law. Men in the early season will be found to work at a very reasonable discount on former rates. Land, too, is cheaper, and relatively nearer the City than it has been for years; that is, we have "rapid transit" from most of the suburban districts of New-York to the lower part of the City. Towns and villages up the river, in New-Jersey, and on Staten Island, within twenty miles, are only an hour from Wall street. Many land-owners are projecting cheap houses for persons with incomes from one thousand to two thousand five hundred dollars. And many who are getting now but a low interest for their invested money are planning to build homes for themselves.

The new taste of the day favors the building of moderate houses. Simplicity, quaintness, almost a flavor of antiquity, are the qualities most in favor in the modern rural houses. Plaster ornaments are to be dispensed with; "centres" and cornices are to be of the most simple kind, or entirely abandoned; paint inside of the house is tabooed, and hard woods, oiled to show "the flower," are preferred; marble gives place to wooden mantels, and instead of marble facings, the cheap, modern Dutch tile are used, giving both color and quaintness to the room. Double mantels are put in to break the old conventional form and to serve as *etagères*. Open wood fire-places with brass andirons appear again, and simple, quaint book-cases or sideboards of native woods oiled or waxed. Hard-wood floors, with rugs or carpets "bordered," are more and more adopted. It is astonishing how much beauty comes out in our native woods as we abandon paint and try the effect of oiling. The finish, of course, must be more careful, to avoid nail holes and ugly defects, but the result is cheaper and a vast deal more satisfactory than under the old "trim" of white pine and paint. Georgia pine brings out a beautiful grain if well selected, and yet this just now is the cheapest good wood in the market, being even lower than good white pine. It must be carefully seasoned (in the open) and not have too much resin, and for that reason is better used in the house than on outside work. But it is very durable, and continually gets a darker and richer color. We look to see it more and more used in our building. Then, butternut yields a very pleasant grain, with a lighter hue, and cherry makes a not expensive and very rich trimming. All these darken with age. Those who can afford it are using mahogany, with a very fine effect. In the richer houses African, Hungarian, and South American woods are employed with a superb effect, and quite take the place of expensive painting. They are very costly, however. We have not yet seen on this coast the redwood of California employed in decoration, though it might be brought by sea at trifling cost, and is a magnificent wood. Cypress is used at times here for doors with excellent effect, and without much expense.

In a few years we look for the general use of fire-proof cement blocks for partitions of private houses, as now in public buildings. The householder of the future will certainly be obliged to pay less for his carpets as the hard-wood floors become more liked; and already our country people are making by hand a very pretty rug of rags, though we have not yet the secret of the wonderful scarlets and blues of the Persians and Turks. The next few years will see a much larger importation of Oriental rugs, and, despite the duties of fifty per cent., they are not so expensive as the best carpeting. The external material of the suburban houses to be erected in these coming years will vary with the means and tastes of the builders. But wood in this region must long be the cheapest, and, if lined with felt paper, and filled in with brick, it makes as dry and warm a covering as can be obtained. Wood, too, gives an opportunity for rich and harmonious coloring, as shown so well in the Newport houses.

There are signs of a popular protest against "Mansard" roofs in suburban houses, and we shall probably develop a modification of the old English roof, as the one best adapted to the climate; where the steep slope easily throws off snow, and the attic rooms are protected from the heat of the black roof in summer by open spaces or cavities filled with a non-conducting material; the dormer windows breaking the outline in a picturesque way. Piazzas will always be a necessity in our climate, and they will most naturally be roofed on the north and west, to protect from Winter storms and Summer sun, leaving the broad morning sunlight on the east, and the Winter sun the whole day on the south, unbroken. Physicians more and more urge a free play of sunlight in the rooms of a house, so that now piazzas are made with a movable roof, to admit the rays in Winter. Any large country house should be made so that, if necessary, the northern rooms could be vacated, and the family retreat to the southern side. There are days in our coldest Winters when hardly any appliances will warm the north side of an exposed country house. It will be an immense gain, morally, to New-York, if that large class, of moderate means, who have so long been burdened by the heavy rents in the City, erect cheap and tasteful houses in the neighboring districts. Their children will grow up in healthful surroundings, and the dire pressure of population on space, with all its evils, be somewhat relieved.

CURIOSITIES OF WAR CLAIMS.

The famous French spoliation claims, which have so long been heir-looms in many New-England families, are in a fair way to be overshadowed in romantic interest by the war claims now coming up to Congress from all parts of the country. Naturally, the greater part of these are from the South, where the fight was thickest. Encouraged by the audacity of these, however, a large number of Northern claimants have prepared their "papers," and are now anxiously waiting to see what Congress will do for them. Thus, the First National Bank of St. Albans, Vt., asks for twenty-eight thousand dollars to cover losses incurred by the "St. Albans raid" of 1864. With admirable assurance, a Californian demands one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars for the use and damage of a wharf at San Diego "by the Army," in 1861. If "the Army" had entirely consumed his wharf, this man's bill would be an immoderate one. Then, there are claims in which the damage is direct, but the responsibility of the United States is merely constructive. These usually come from the South, and one peculiarity of this class is that the claimants do not pretend to have been loyal to the United States Government during the rebellion. For example: One HARRISON GILL avers that he owned twelve cottages at Olympian Springs, Ky., and that Confederate troops, under Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, burned them down because they had been used for hospital and camp purposes by the Union forces. Therefore, he wants reimbursement to the amount of seventy-seven hundred dollars. TARRANCE KIRBY, of Tennessee, prays for one hundred and fifty dollars to pay him for a certain bay mare taken from him by Lieut. BRODERSON, of the One Hundred and Sixth Ohio. If the Lieutenant yet has that mare, perhaps he would be willing to send it to the Senate, where Mr. KIRBY'S bill is, and thus enable that body to square accounts. The Army seems to have been in the practice of taking all sorts of things when in the South. Thus, Dr. J. J. GIBSON, of Corinth, Miss., claims nineteen hundred dollars for personal property, including obstetrical instruments, "taken for the use of the Army;" and CHRISTOPHER STUCKE asks two thousand dollars for property destroyed at Port Barrow, to give range to the artillery of a fort. Among the objects so destroyed were one hundred and fifty chickens, valued at seventy-five dollars, a chicken-coop, valued at twenty, and a keg of grease worth twelve dollars. It must be evident to the meanest comprehension that one hundred and fifty chickens, of the long-legged or Shanghai variety, chasing grasshoppers across an artillery range, would baffle the artillerists and prolong the war. Yet Senator COCKRELL, himself an ex-Confederate soldier, actually reported that STUCKE'S keg of grease, chickens, and coop were left defenseless by the laws of war.

Gen. GIDEON J. PILLOW'S mules constitute a branch of this fruitful subject which is unique and separate. These animals, which the General says were so fine that they commanded popular attention when seen on the road, were two hundred and thirty-five in number. They were seized and put into the Quartermaster's service, in 1862, when Gen. CURTIS took possession of the country about Helena, Ark. No libel, or other judicial proceedings, were ever had against these noble beasts. While Gen. PILLOW was away from home, fighting for the Confederacy, they were simply seized—"gobbled" is the military phrase, we believe. The war over, the General, with a pardon in his pocket, set out in search of his mules. He found them, and applied for their restoration; and, after waiting until his application had ground its way through several departments of the Government, he was relieved to find that there was no law of the Government under which the mules could be restored. Unhappily, however, it also appears that there was no law of the Government under which the mules could have been forfeited. Therefore, he appeals to Congress. And while he is about it, Gen. PILLOW desires to mention another little matter. While he was in command at Memphis, then a Confederate stronghold, he established works "to manufacture and alter guns, and to fabricate sabres." Without coal, these works were useless, and he makes a fine argument to show how imperative was the necessity which compelled him to seize a considerable quantity of that fuel, belonging to a citizen of Pittsburg. After the war, while Gen. PILLOW was hunting up his lost mules, he was called into court to defend himself against a suit brought by the Pittsburg coal-owner. His defense was that he, PILLOW, represented in 1861 the sovereign State of Tennessee, and that that State, which had been recognized as a belligerent, was responsible for the coal. The court did not take this view of the case. No court—and it has gone from one to another—can be induced to see it in that light. Consequently, the General has applied to the Tennessee Legislature for redress. It is hardly necessary to say that that body does not pretend that Tennessee ever was a belligerent, or that the State is responsible for fuel used in Confederate workshops during the war. Two Governors of Tennessee, says the General, have been severally applied to, but, though they treated PILLOW with courtesy, they "proposed no action for relief." Bereft of his mules, and with "a judgment ranging from fifty thousand to one hundred thousand dollars" hanging over him, the General pleads that as he is "the only Major General of the regular Army who served in the Mexican war who still survives," a magnanimous and generous country should do something for him.

Now this is a good case. It is better than many which come before Congress. For example, the widow of a steam-boat owner wants $10,000, because, as she says, her husband destroyed his vessel to prevent its load of ammunition from reaching VAN DORN when he was about to fight the battle of Pea Ridge. It is certainly a much more striking proposition to pay PILLOW for mules taken to haul Union supplies, which he would have used to haul Confederate supplies, than to pay for the destruction of property which might have fallen into rebel hands. If Congress pays for CHRISTOPHER STUCKE'S tall chickens which interfered with Union gun-ranges at Port Barrow, shall it not reimburse "the only surviving Major General of the regular Army who served in Mexico" for coal used for the fabrication of sabres for the Confederacy, and which he now has to pay for? As Mr. BEN HILL says, Who began this war? The Hartford Convention.

MILITARY MUSIC.

The Democratic Congressmen who are determined to secure the utmost economy in the use of the public funds, so long as the offices are all occupied by Republicans, have recently discovered that the cost of the military bands in the United States service is draining the very life-blood of the nation. They have ascertained that the difficultues of the cornet, the trombone, and the saxophone are seldom mastered by a Democratic voter, and that those instruments are hence essentially aristocratic and even monarchical in their influence. The fife and the drum, on the contrary, are the favorite instruments of a truly democratic people, and there is no lack of deserving Democrats who would be willing to blow the fife and beat the drum in the service of the Republic until the happy day arrives when a Democratic Administration can transform them into Ambassadors, Consuls, and Postmasters. Of course, this is not the reason assigned for the proposal to abolish military bands, and to substitute in their place one fifer and one drummer for each regiment. The advocates of this plan profess to be moved solely by a passion for economy, and claim that by suppressing the use of brass instruments in the Army, a saving of at least $1 87½ a year can be made, and national bankruptcy temporarily postponed.

When the Democrats become more accustomed to the novel work of reform, they will learn that half-way measures are unworthy of earnest statesmen. If they can save $1 87½ by abolishing brass instruments, why not go further and save an additional ten or fifteen cents by abolishing fifes and drums? Have they counted the enormous cost of two musicians to each regiment, even if the number of regiments is reduced to ten? Twenty drummers and twenty fifers will have to be fed, clothed, and paid, and their instruments will cost additional vast sums. A true reformer, while laying the economic ax to the root of the cornets, would never be guilty of the weakness of sparing such musical underbrush as fifes and drums. If our soldiers are to be provided with cheap music, let it be the cheapest that can be obtained. The simple bones of the negro minstrel are much less expensive than the cheapest style of drum. In fact, they can be made by the musician himself, out of the ribs of mutton or beef, without the outlay of a dollar of Federal money. Then there is the comb, an instrument of which, perhaps, the majority of Democratic voters have at least heard. In combination with a small piece of paper, the comb can be made to produce musical tones adapted to ravish the ear of the average Democrat. Now a comb can be bought for a twentieth of the cost of a fife, and can be made to furnish almost as excellent a quality of music. If the Democrats are honestly bent upon saving money they should substitute the bones and the comb for the fife and drum. It would be difficult to estimate without a table of logarithms and a large slate the saving which could thus be effected in the cost of instruments alone.

But, after all, the economic Democrats ought to ask themselves whether music of any kind is not a needless and aristocratic luxury. Why should twenty men be employed at enormous expense to rattle beef-bones, and to blow blasts on the comb, merely in order to tickle the luxurious ears of Federal pretorians? If a small steam whistle were to be fitted on the nozzle of a common tea-kettle, furnished with a spirit-lamp, the engineer of the kettle could easily make all the signals that are now made by the regimental drums. If railway trains can be managed with the steam whistle, soldiers could likewise be manœuvred by its piercing shrieks. Let the Democrats, then, secure the passage of a law giving to every United States regiment one tea-kettle, with spirit lamp and whistle attachment, and one engineer to superintend it. The engineer would cost only one-half as much as two bone and comb musicians, and the tea-kettle would prove exceedingly useful as an aid to the preparation of Democratic beverages. If the regimental bands are to be abolished, by all means let their place be taken by the tea-kettle. Neither the drum and fife nor the bones and comb can be fairly justified by any argument which is not also an apology for a brass band. The tea-kettle is what the Democrats ought to advocate, and there can be little doubt that if their attention is once called to the matter, they will introduce a bill providing the Army with tea-kettles, and forbidding our soldiers to listen to the enervating strains of the fife, or the sensuous notes of the comb.

POLITICAL NOTES.

They are now talking of Minister E. B. Washburne for Governor of Illinois.

The Republicans of Elmira have nominated Mayor Patrick N. Flood for re-election for a third term.

James G. Graham is the Republican candidate for Mayor of Newburg, and John J. S. McCroskery, the Democratic.

A "red-hot" Republican paper is threatened in Columbia, S. C., to be edited by Thomas Carender and L. Cass Carpenter.

The Democrats of Elmira have nominated Robert T. Turner for Mayor, and those of Oswego have named William Poucher for the like office.

The Tennessee Democratic State Committee is to meet in Nashville, on Thursday, 23d inst., to decide upon the time and place for the State Convention.

The Chicago *Journal* has a report that leading Democratic politicians of Illinois have had a private conference and agreed to indorse Lewis Steward, the greenback candidate, for Governor.

Opposition is developing itself in the Ninth District of Georgia to the re election of Congressman Benjamin H. Hill. It is asserted that he is really a resident of the Fifth District. Hon. Joel A. Billups, of Morgan, will probably be the candidate against him.

The Republicans of Rochester have nominated Cornelius R. Parsons for Mayor, William Emerson for Treasurer, Louis J. Goddard for Justice of the Peace, and Thomas J. Neville, Philip J. Meyer, and James H. Nellis for members of the Executive Board.

In one aspect of the case, there is some truth in the remark of the Hamilton (Ohio) *Telegraph* when it says that, "Of the five elections—municipal, school, county, State, and Presidential—to be held in Hamilton this year, the two most important are the municipal and the school."

The Republicans of Columbia, S. C., have split, and are running two candidates for Mayor. There is also a Conservative candidate. W. B. Stanley, and the Columbia *Union-Herald* advises the Republicans to withdraw in his favor, he being a man who would represent the orderly, industrious, and tax-paying citizens, without regard to politics, and to unite their energies in securing a good Aldermanic ticket.

The Des Moines *Register* urges the repeal of the Iowa Railroad Tariff law. It also show unsatisfactorily similar laws have worked in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and says: "It remains to be seen whether the General Assembly of Iowa will respond to the demand that comes from nearly all the grain and stock growers and shippers of the State for the repeal of the iron-clad tariff, or whether they shall pay tribute and toll two years longer to the grocery, hardware, and ready-made clothing dealers and cigar-makers of Dubuque and Davenport."

Ex-Senator Brownlow is apt to use sharp and bitter words, but he knows how to turn a compliment as well. Referring to a report that Judge Marks is to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, he says: "He was once detailed to prosecute Union men who were to be tried by a military commission here, and refused because he believed the commission did not have legal authority for such proceedings. Since the war, although a strenuous Democrat, he had not been a Bourbon. The fact is, we cannot understand how such a man as Judge Marks can be a Democrat any way."

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of California which provides that a recount of the votes cast for any officer at the last general election may be had upon the sworn statement of a candidate that he believes he obtained the highest number of votes, but, by reason of fraud or mistake, was counted out. The bill is made general in its application; but its real object is understood to be to afford an opportunity for a recount of the votes cast in San Francisco for certain offices, the contestants for which claim to believe that they were really elected. The contestants are required to file a bond to cover the costs of the recount, if it result adversely to them.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. Maurice Grau returned from Europe yesterday by the Germanic.

The burlesque of "Rosemi-Shell" will be reproduced at the Eagle Theatre, to-night.

The new Jewish play called "Ben Israel" will be acted at the Grand Opera-house, to-night.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be the play to-night and throughout this week at the Brooklyn Theatre.

Mr. Lester Wallack having recovered from his illness, "She Stoops to Conquer" will be brought out to-night.

Miss Kate Fisher's engagement continues at Wood's Museum, and she appears there this evening in "Three Fast Men" and in "Eagle Eye."

Meyerbeer's "Star of the North" will be sung for the second time by Miss Kellogg and her company at the Academy of Music this evening.

Prof. J. R. Cromwell will to-night deliver his new lecture, called "The Old and the New," with illustrations by the stereopticon, at Chickering Hall.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONGRESS.

THE PRELIMINARY EXERCISES—MANY PROMINENT DELEGATES PRESENT—THE REAL WORK TO BEGIN TO-DAY.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 5.—The Sunday-school Congress, in some respects the most important religious gathering of the year, assembled in this city to-day. Preliminary services were held this morning, and were largely attended. Rev. Dr Cattell, President of Lafayette College, Boston preached in Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, Matthew, xviii., 2, 3. In the First Presbyterian Church, Dr. Hayes, President of Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, preached from Hebrews, i., 1, 2. Dr. Warren Randolph, of Philadelphia, preached in the Third Baptist Church. Dr. Vincent preached in the Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. George A. Potts preached in the Central Baptist Church. The quarterly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held in the afternoon in the First Baptist Church. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Hayes, Dr. Randolph, and others. There was singing by the Congress choir.

This evening three platform meetings were held and addressed by Drs. Hayes, Cattell, Randolph, and others. The regular sessions of the Sabbath-schools have not been interfered with by the exercises. The museum of Sabbath-school and biblical curiosities has been opened at the hall of the Christian Association, under the direction of John C. Middleton, of New-York, Director of the Centennial Sabbath-school Museum. Among the prominent ministers and delegates present are Rev. F. M. Peloubet, Boston; Rev. Drs. Agnew, Muchmore, Rice, and Hatfield, Philadelphia; Rev. W. F. Crofts and Prof. Seelye, Amherst; Rev. Drs. Holland and Deems, New-York; Dr. Sims, Newark; J. Bennett Tyler, Esq., and Phebe Eliot, Iowa; Hon. H. P. Haven, and Gen. C. B. Fisk. A large number have arrived, and more are expected on Monday. The real work of the Congress will begin to-morrow, and the election of officers will take place at that time. Sessions will be held daily during the week, both morning and afternoon. On Monday evening Mr. Sims, of Newark, will preach in the First Baptist Church.

WASHINGTON SOCIAL LIFE.

A SAD WEEK FOR THE CAPITAL.

GEN. BELKNAP'S SECOND AND THIRD WIVES —REMINISCENCES OF MRS. FLORIDA WHITE—EX-SENATOR WESTCOTT—ART CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE STATUARY HALL.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 4, 1876.

This has been a sad, sad week for Washington society, not because the matin bells of Lent tolled the knell of the departed gay season, but because one of its acknowledged leaders has been detected in a crime prompted by an ambitious desire to outshine her rivals. It reminds those familiar with English history of the scandal in London when a Mrs. Clarke was found to have enriched herself by her ascendency over the Duke of York, then Commander in Chief of the British forces, which enabled her to sell commissions and appointments. She did not do this more unblushingly than the second wife of the Secretary of War of the United States did the appointment of post-trader at Fort Sill, and the third wife not only continued the agreement, but gave her bribe-money checks to her infatuated husband, who indorsed them, thus signing the testimony of his disgrace.

An elder sister of the two ladies above mentioned —they were daughters of the late Dr. T. A. Tomlinson, of Harrodsburg, Ky.—is the wife of Mr. Bowers, of Keokuk, Iowa. It was there that Gen. Belknap went, after having studied law in our sleepy sister burgh of Georgetown, to commence practice, and there he married a sister of Mrs. Bowers as his second wife. She came to Washington with him when he was transplanted from a revenue collector's office to the Department of War, and they leased the house just before vacated by Secretary Seward. Other Cabinet officers gave parties, and so did the Belknaps, but they had been too liberal with their invitations, especially to the young officers just fresh from army life, and there was a great deal of disorder, with accompanying damage to curtains, carpets, and furniture. The result was that they had either to retire from society and inhabit a cheap boarding-house, or replenish the family coffers. Alas! the tempting Marsh appeared on the stage, and the temptation could not be resisted. Mrs. Belknap died not long afterward, but her sister, the widow of Col. Bowers, of the Confederate service, inherited her "spoils of war," was a mother to her child, and in due time became the wife of her husband.

In the interval of time required by decorum, Mrs. Bowers traveled in Europe, where she selected the exquisite furniture which now adorns her house in G street, and a trousseau which surpassed anything of the kind ever seen here, not excepting that ordered by old Baron de Bodisco for Miss Williams when she had consented to marry him. Returning home, Mrs. Bowers was married to Gen. Belknap on the 11th of December, 1873, at the house of her brother, at Harrodsburg, Ky., Rev. A. C. Venable performing the ceremony, and George H. Pendleton giving the bride away. A handsomer or an apparently happier couple never came here in their honeymoon, and they have since been recognized among the leaders of fashion. Her dresses and jewels have been among the favorite themes of the industrious young women who get up marvelous accounts of Washington entertainments, and they were worthy of comment. I well remember to have seen her one night wearing one of Worth's gowns of alternate stripes of white satin, embroidered with ivy leaves, and green satin embroidered with golden ears of wheat; with a sweeping train of green satin bordered with a heavy embroidered garland of ivy and wheat. A cluster of these, in gold and enamel, were in her black hair, and she wore a full set of large emeralds, set in etruscan gold. The costume was faultless, and fitted to adorn the queenlike woman.

No one who has seen this beautiful and accomplished woman can wonder at the fascination she exercised over her husband, or think it strange that he, who seemed so sternly scrupulous about the expenditure of public money, should have sacrificed his reputation that she might be known as the best dressed lady in Washington society. Perhaps, too, we should all forgivingly remember that he brought from the camp one of its legacies. Few post-commanders did not accept an occasional delicacy for the mess-table at headquarters from the post sutler, who desired to keep on the right side of those in authority. Why, then, could not a Secretary of War permit his wife to accept a *douceur* from one of those comorants, who always grow rich, and who might without harm be made to lay down a fraction of their extortionate gains? I fear that this camp-argument had its evil effect, as many other camp arguments and camp customs have had here at Washington since the surrender at Appomattox.

Fortunately for the young people, the sad scandal was not known until the bells of St. Aloysius' had tolled the advent of Lent, and the gay season had been ended at the delightful party given by Admiral Porter. Now the Congressional Library will be visited; the Botanic Gardens will be explored; Mrs. Grant and other ladies who are not Church people will continue their afternoon receptions; the band at the Marine Barracks will continue to play dancing tunes every Monday afternoon; there are to be several entertainments to replenish the coffers of charitable institutions, and at the *mi-careme* there is to be a private masquerade. One of society's idols has been rudely thrown from her niche; but, "so sorry!" society will continue its career, astonished, perchance, by the terrible lesson. Perhaps others will be pulled from the maelstrom to account for their prodigal expenditures, but society will hardly be thereby checked.

Mrs. Belknap—how can I keep from the theme of every conversation—reminded the old stagers here of the wife of Col. Joseph M. White, who represented the then Territory of Florida in Congress here from 1823 until 1837—hence her sobriquet, Florida White. She, too, was a Kentuckian, her father, Gen. Adair, having been Governor of that State, and she was a magnificent specimen of what is there called "thoroughbred beauty." Visiting Europe, she was received in the highest circles, and among other characteristic stories told of her is her attendance at a fancy ball given by one of the Bonaparte family. Mrs. White, on receiving the invitation, called on the hostess and asked what she should wear. "Why," replied the Princess, "wear an American costume—have you no original American costumes?" "Oh, no!" said Mrs. White, "we copy your fashions." "But," answered the Princess, "you are a Kentuckian. Have you no Indians in Kentucky?" Mrs. White took the idea and appeared at the ball as an Indian girl, gay with beads and feathers, with a quiver at her back and a bow in her hand. Her tall, stately, and graceful figure never appeared to greater advantage, and she was afterward known as *"la belle sauvage."*

Another noted Floridian here was Senator Westcott, although he never visited that State during the six years that he represented it in the Senate, or afterward, if I am not mistaken. He was a little, dried-up old chap, who ended his days in the employ of a New-York daily paper, for which he obtained here, first and last, many important items that never would have reached a professional correspondent. One of his exploits was the writing of letters to scores of leading Democrats, all over the country, just before the National Democratic Convention of 1852, asking their opinions, and hinting that each might be taken up as a compromise candidate. This flattery, coming from an ex-Senator of the Democratic persuasion, and coupled with an assurance that the reply would be regarded as confidential, completely deceived nearly all to whom Westcott had written, and they replied. To their horror, and to the disgust of many, all of the "confidential" replies appeared in a New-York paper a few days before the convention met, filling nearly a page in solid small type, but without the appearance of Westcott's name. Never was there a more jolly row among the magnates of a party than when they met at Baltimore and found how they had been fooled.

Massachusetts has enriched the National Statuary Hall with a statue of Gov. Winthrop, by Greenough, and we shall soon see its companion, a statue of Sam Adams. This statue of Winthrop is of heroic size, and represents the famous old Governor stepping ashore from the vessel in which he has crossed the ocean, the vessel being represented by the end of a gangway plank, and by a hawser made fast to the stump of a tree. He is famously gotten up for the occasion in doublet and hose, with a cloak on his shoulder, and an immense Elizabethan ruff around his neck, which looks like a huge poultice. He is bareheaded, and has low shoes with huge rosettes, making his costume that of a ball-room rather than that of an official going on shore, but he carries his charter, with its broad seal, as the marshal of a Teutonic masquerade procession carries his baton. The workmanship is good, and were it not for the unseasonable and inappropriate costume the statue would be one of the best in the national collection. Its serene dignity compares favorably with the rampant and stagey expression of the melodramatic statue of Ethan Allen, just contributed by Vermont. The costume of this also lacks historical correctness, as Allen is represented as wearing epaulettes of a pattern unknown here until after the war of 1812, with a sash having tassels never made until after the same military epoch. Why will not artists make their costumes historically correct, instead of striving for artistic effect?

Miss Ransom is at her studio in the Colonization Building, on Pennsylvania avenue, finishing some portraits which are to have a place among the "women's work" at the Centennial. Mr. Brown, who has a great reputation in North Carolina as a portrait-painter, has also set up his easel here, and has been very successful in transferring the likenesses of several Southern celebrities to canvas. I wish as much could be said of some portraits by Mr. Newell, of Philadelphia, which would not answer for the signs of ale-houses on the stages of second-class theatres.

Moncure D. Conway is to lecture here to-night on "Oriental Religions," and on Monday night on "English State and Statesmen;" and on Tuesday night Miss Phœbe Cozzens will discourse on "Daylight for Eve, or Higher Education for Women." On Monday and Tuesday evenings special trains will take charitable music lovers to amateur concerts at Baltimore, landing them here again at midnight. George W. Morgan and Adelaide Phillips will give an organ and vocal concert on Tuesday night; Von Bulow, assisted by Miss Lizzie Cronyn, will give concerts on Wednesday evening and Thursday morning, and all the week "Pique" will be played at the National Theatre. But none of these will equal the drama of impeachment, which will be performed in the Senate Chamber before the close of the present month, followed by the less imposing but more degrading trial at the criminal court—saddest phase of our social life.

GEN. SHERMAN'S VIEWS.

HIS OPINION OF THE POST TRADERS—WHY HE REMOVED FROM WASHINGTON.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Saturday has a report, which we reproduce below, of an interview with Gen. Sherman regarding Gen. Belknap's case. It is as follows:

Reporter—General, I have called in the hope of ascertaining some additional facts pertaining to the Belknap scandal.

Gen. Sherman—I am afraid it will become a bootless errand. I am sure the *Republican* this morning contained all that I knew about the matter, and very much more.

Reporter—Were you very much surprised, General, at the developments?

Gen. Sherman—I certainly was. I did not believe that Gen. Belknap would be guilty of such conduct.

Reporter—You were aware, were you not, that his appointees as post traders were not of the highest character?

Gen. Sherman—Certainly. I have received numerous complaints that the post traders were not what they should be, and that they charged extortionate prices. Whenever officers complained to me, however, I deprecated any talk or trouble, telling them that this matter was beyond their province, and their best course, where a trader did not give satisfaction, was to withdraw their patronage from him. You see soldiers are not bound to make purchases of traders, as all supplies that are absolutely necessary are furnished them by the Government. But soldiers are generally improvident and reckless with their earnings, and they will invest a considerable amount each month in tobacco, &c., no matter how extortionate the prices. I had never suspected that Belknap was actuated by corrupt motives in making his appointments, but thought that he selected parties through considerations of friendship, possibly without regard to their fitness.

Reporter—Tell me, please, how the appointive prerogative came to be transferred from the Commander in Chief to the Secretary of War?

Gen. Sherman—Originally that power was vested in the Secretary of War; but while President Grant was Commander in Chief—I think it was in 1865 or 1866—a joint resolution of the Houses of Congress transferred it to him. When I succeeded him, of course it rested with me. There was no question about it until, I think, some time in 1870, when I received a letter from Col. Robert Campbell, protesting against the removal of Mr. Ward, then post trader at Fort Laramie, stating that he had not been allowed time to settle his affairs and must suffer great loss. I replied that I had not removed Mr. Ward, nor had I any knowledge of his removal. A little inquiry developed the fact that Secretary Belknap had, for some unexplained reason, ordered the removal. I called Gen. Belknap's attention to the fact that the right to make such an order rested solely with me, and I reinstated Mr. Ward. It was not long after that that the act was passed placing the appointing power in the hands of the Secretary of War. Whether or not Gen. Belknap was the person who secured the passage of that act I do not know, but I suppose he was.

Reporter—Do you think, General, that the appointive power secures the best effects resting where it does at present?

Gen. Sherman—I certainly do not. The commandant of the post should have the virtual power of making these appointments, because he best knows who can satisfactorily fill the position. It is important in the matter of discipline, too, that the person holding such a position be not independent of the commandant, who has superintendence of his actions.

Reporter—Is Fort Sill the most important of the military posts?

Gen. Sherman—Not at all. There are probably twenty posts solely which are fully as important, and some of them more so.

Reporter—Not a bad source of revenue, General.

Gen. Sherman (smiling)—Well, no—not if they are all operated under the same system as Fort Sill. This is a most grievous and disgraceful affair. I think it is the first case I ever heard of where a man so high in office was guilty of selling positions.

Reporter—President Grant seems to have been badly misled by Belknap in the matter of the latter's resignation.

Gen. Sherman—Yes. I think they must have had but a very brief conversation. The President's prompt acceptance of the resignation was rather unfortunate, and will prove more so if it shall turn out that this enables Belknap to avoid an impeachment trial.

Reporter—It is rumored, General, that the disagreement between you and Belknap was one of the causes which led to the removal of your head-quarters to this city. How is that?

Gen. Sherman—There is no truth in that. The fact is, that, as the Army dwindled lower and lower, I concluded that I had better get out of Washington, and that I would feel more at home here, so I came.

Reporter—So you have nothing to add to the news current on this topic, General?

Gen. Sherman—Nothing at all. I do not think it possible to originate anything here. The facts are all in Washington, and I am confident that the committee will discover them.

WHAT MR. MARSH SAYS.

A reporter of the Troy *Press* claims to have seen and conversed with Mr. Caleb P. Marsh on board a train on the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad on Saturday morning. He reports him to have said in reference to Secretary Belknap's case:

My friend, I am completely exhausted, and if I were not this is the last subject in the world that I would choose to talk about. I know nothing more than should be given to the public. Had I not been satisfied that the exposure would come, I would have remained silent for ever, fled the country, or done any thing else that would have kept the subject from the public. Why it is awful; it ruins that family; it will drive me crazy; for years my family and that of the Belknaps have been intimate; Mrs. Belknap is a fascinating woman, and her husband has been one of the most polished and genial of men. Nobody could resist them. Ah! young man, you will never know what I have suffered within the past fortnight. Sooner than repeat the experience I would die. But don't press me to talk on the subject. I can't bear even to think of it.

Correspondent—One word more, Mr. Marsh. Are you going to Montreal on business or to avoid appearing again before the Investigating Committee?

Mr. Marsh—I am going to spend a few days with friends to recuperate. It's too late to flee the country now. Nobody can gain by my absence now.

EDWIN BOOTH IN GEORGIA.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader* prints, as follows, an extract from a private letter written by a Cleveland lady now in Georgia: "Edwin Booth is playing here to crowded houses, hundreds coming in from the towns around. They all admire him greatly, and they like him still better because his brother killed Mr. Lincoln. This is strange, but it is true. A Kentucky woman in the house tells me all these things. She has a Northern husband and despises such things, but, being Kentucky born, the women express themselves before her. After the fracas in the office that I wrote you about, one of the most prominent members in the Legislature in the hotel said every Yankee ought to have a pound of lead in his brains, and Mrs. Hardeman, wife of the would-be Governor, said that when Booth killed Mr. Lincoln it was the best day's work he ever did. Two generations must die before there will be any harmony. Slavery made them entirely different from us. The children now growing up will know nothing of it."

PROBABLE MURDER.

A general alarm was sent out about midnight last night to the Brooklyn and New-York Police to arrest John Weis, a German, twenty-three years old, six feet high, with light mustache, high cheek bones, dark suit, and black soft felt hat, who stabbed and probably fatally wounded a man named Michael Windell, at Middle Village, Queen's County, about 8 o'clock last evening. It is believed he fled to New-York.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

FORT M'ALLISTER AND SAVANNAH.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CAMPAIGN OF THE CAROLINAS—ITS ORIGIN—SAVANNAH AS A BASE OF OPERATIONS—THE HONOR OF THE MARCH THROUGH THE CAROLINAS AWARDED TO SHERMAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In my last paper I gave a few examples of Gen. Sherman's splendid strategy, that so completely deceived the enemy, from the time he left Atlanta till the seashore was reached; but I did not speak of the almost insurmountable obstacles encountered by our army as we approached Savannah. I would do injustice to Gen. Sherman if I did not give these at least a passing notice, in view of the efforts of unfriendly critics to cast the blame of Hardee's escape upon him.

A more wretched country than that from Millen to Savannah I never remember to have seen. The rich fields of corn and fodder that had gladdened our sight all along the march almost entirely disappeared after we arrived opposite Sister's Ferry. From this point every effort was made to delay the march; the country was low and flat, covered with swamps and flooded streams. The bridges were all destroyed, trees felled crosswise and in every shape for miles and miles, completely blocking up every causeway. To add to all this, torpedoes were planted underground wherever it was thought we were likely to march. As we neared the city our difficulties increased. The enemy had cut the Ogeechee Canal, flooding the entire low, flat, rice country with water from four to ten feet deep, rendering it impossible to reach the enemy's fortified lines beyond except over narrow causeways commanded by artillery. To add to all our difficulties the wagons were empty, rations and forage almost gone. Gen. Sherman determined not to risk the lives of his men by direct assault, under circumstances so unfavorable, but to bombard the city and force a surrender. But to do this, heavy guns would be required. These could only be had from Admiral Dahlgren's powerful fleet, known to be just outside the bay. Capt. Duncan, from Howard's head-quarters, and Capt. Day, from my command, had already communicated our arrival to the fleet—the one by way of the Ogeechee, the other by St. Catherine's Sound. Dahlgren could not come to Sherman, however, for right in his path stood Fort McAllister, a powerful fortification built by the rebels during the war. It had driven back our fleet, I think, on two occasions. Sherman determined at once to storm the fort. The cavalry made a reconnoissance, reported that the fort could be taken, and Hazen's celebrated division of infantry was selected to make the attempt. He crossed the river at early dawn, and took up his position in a strip of timber about one mile from the fort. Sherman, with Howard and a number of officers and men, had gone down to an old deserted rice-mill just opposite the fort to witness the conflict. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon little puffs of white smoke were seen to arise from the woods where Hazen was; then the boom of a heavy gun came rolling across the flats; then another, and another, and the conflict opened. Hazen's skirmishers drove the enemy's artillerists from their barbette guns, and a line of battle was formed within 1,000 yards of the fort, and 500 yards in rear was a second line, and when all was ready, just as the sun sank to rest, gilding the fort, river, and distant city with an indescribable beauty—while the Generals held their breath in excited expectation, Hazen sounded the forward. Loud and shrill the bugles pealed their notes; then the line dashed forward at a double-quick; it moved over the open space, over the buried torpedoes that exploded as the men advanced, reached the abattis, tore it apart, crossed the ditch, and stood in triumph on the fort. Sherman from his position at the rice-mill was watching all this with feelings that cannot be expressed in words, and only faintly imagined, for on the success of that assault depended not only the capture of Savannah but rations and forage for men and animals.

Fort McAllister was captured on the 13th of December; by the 16th stores and provisions, so much needed, had arrived at King's Bridge; siege guns were landed, and by the 20th all was ready to open fire upon Savannah. But Hardee did not wait for Sherman's attack, but on the night of the 20th abandoned the city, leaving everything behind him, save his most effective men and light artillery. On the 21st and 22d Sherman's army entered the city, and his weary soldiers settled down to rest for the first time in five long weeks.

The question now arose, What next? In the outset there were two objects to be attained by Sherman's march. The first, a total destruction of all communications between the rebel armies in Virginia and the rich granaries of Georgia and the South-west. This had already been accomplished. The second, and most important, to reinforce Gen. Grant in Virginia. As to how this was to be done there were two opinions. One contemplated a movement of Sherman's army by transports to Fortress Monroe, and thence to Grant *in front of Richmond.* The other, a bold advance through the Carolinas direct upon the enemy's communications and only region of supplies. This was Gen. Sherman's plan, and his alone, and the one that was finally adopted. His critics have never yet disputed this fact; how soon they may do so no one can tell. Between this march and that through Georgia there is no comparison. The campaign of the Carolinas was not only more dangerous, requiring greater caution and abler generalship, but its results were immediate and decisive of the war. The very moment Gen. Lee heard that Sherman had left Savannah, crossed the Salkiehatchie and planted his army on the railroad between Branchville and Augusta, and was headed for Columbia, he knew he must leave Virginia or be defeated beyond recovery. This he could not do in the face of Grant's watchful army, and before Lee could take the first step in that direction, Sherman had captured Columbia, traversed the entire State of South Carolina, had entered North Carolina, and was now in full possession of Goldsboro'—and the rebel cause was lost. Had Gen. Sherman in his march through Georgia gone by way of Augusta, as his critics now insist he should have done, he could not have safely dealt this last decisive blow to the rebellion. With Savannah in the possession of the enemy, and a railroad direct from the extreme South through Savannah to Charleston, and Richmond and Columbia; with Beauregard, and Bragg, and Johnston to organize and concentrate between Sherman and his then well-known objective—Lee's army at Richmond, Gen. Sherman could never have crossed the broad rivers and almost impassable swamps of the Carolinas.

We are told by Gen. Wilson that if Gen. Sherman had gone to Augusta instead of Savannah "it would have caused the evacuation of Savannah." And why? Hardee refused to give up that city until Sherman had almost completely enveloped it. Would he have given it up with nearly two hundred miles of territory between him and his enemy? Would he not in that event have had direct communication by rail in all directions with every subdivision of the rebel army? Let any one examine the map of Georgia and the Carolinas, and see if this is not true. Through Sherman's neglect to adopt Gen. Wilson's route, (suggested after the war is over,) "Johnston, Beauregard, Hardee, and Hampton succeeded in collecting nearly all the organized forces then left in the Confederacy outside of Lee's army in North Carolina (bringing some of them from Alabama and Mississippi,) and with them interposed to prevent Sherman's progress toward Virginia," argues Gen. Wilson. Yes, this is all true, but could not all this have been done more quickly by railroad? And instead of concentrating in *North Carolina*, would they not have met Sherman in *South Carolina*, and that too, when far from any base, or possibility of aid in case of disaster? "They had clearly beaten Sherman in generalship, for they were rebuilding railroads and collecting their scattered forces, &c. * * * when he was wasting time in an eccentric movement toward the sea coast, and in the useless siege and occupation of a place of no strategic importance," says Gen. Wilson. Had Sherman gone to Augusta, and then pushed on direct for Richmond, the enemy would not have been compelled to rebuild railroads, for the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and the Charleston and Savannah Railroad and its connections would have been left intact, while the Georgia Central could have been quickly repaired from Millen to Macon. All of these Sherman permanently destroyed by taking Savannah. "Had Sherman gone by way of Augusta," says Wilson, "much time might have been saved, and the war brought to a close much earlier." I assert on the contrary, that without some new base upon the sea—like Savannah—the march through the Carolinas could never have been made; and I assert further that but for Gen. Sherman's determined efforts "to continue as he had been doing," to join Grant by *land* and not by *water*—(as was already determined by Gen. Grant when Sherman first reached the sea-shore)—the great campaign of the Carolinas would never have been undertaken. Sherman's army would have been added to the thousands already gathered about Richmond, the whole effect of the march through Georgia would have been lost, every available rebel in the Confederacy would have been hurried to Richmond, and Lee's army strengthened and increased to a point it never yet had reached; while Savannah, Charleston, and every important point along the coast northward would have cost an assault, involving the loss of thousands of brave men. Each place would have been another Fort Fisher, giving an opportunity, it is true, for a display of American valor, such as the pages of history never recorded, and possibly adding to the long list of the nation's heroes another Adelbert Ames; but that would have been all. The attack on Fort Fisher should never have been made—it was unnecessary; and the country may well rejoice that Sherman's march from Savannah to Goldsboro gave us every city and important point from Savannah northward on the sea-shore without an assault or the loss of a single man, and, at the same time, gave the death-blow to the rebellion.

The honor and glory of this great march, ten times more difficult than that through Georgia, and infinitely more important in results, in conception, plan, and execution, rest with Sherman.

JUDSON KILPATRICK.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

EFFORTS TO AVOID CONSTITUTIONAL OBSTACLES—GENERAL LAW FOR CITIES TO BE DRAWN—THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON MORTGAGE EXEMPTIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Sunday, March 5.

The House of Assembly on Thursday decided to adjourn sine die on the last day of the month. The Senate has not yet acted on the resolution. It is doubtful if they will. The business pending before the Legislature is unusually important, and its completion is urgently demanded by all parts of the State. It has not advanced to such a state as will permit of an adjournment on March 31, and it is likely that the session will continue long into April.

The opinion of Attorney General Vanatta as to the effects of the constitutional amendments upon the Five County Mortgage Exemption act is very short, and because of its bearing upon a most important question is worth reproducing in full. It is as follows:

"The distinctive features of that act is that in certain counties and parts of counties named certain mortgages are exempted from taxation. Understanding the question to be whether that act and the supplements thereto were abolished by the amendments to the Constitution adopted in September, 1875, I answer the question in the negative. The only one of the amendments likely to have given rise to the question submitted is paragraph 12, section 7, article 4, which is in these words: 'Property shall be assessed for taxes, under general laws and by uniform rules, according to its true value.' This contains no repeal of any then existing laws. It was placed in that part of the Constitution which grants, defines, and limits the rights, privileges, and powers of the Legislature. It does not relate to past Legislatures nor to the acts of past Legislatures. Its application is to the future and not to the past. It is directed to the Legislature, and not to the Executive or Judicial Departments. Its purpose was and is to prescribe the principle upon which all future tax laws shall be made. Its clear implication is that the Legislature shall make the Tax law so that property shall be assessed under general laws and by uniform rules and according to its true values, and it prevents the making of any law contrary to that prescription; but, until a new law is made, assessors will be compelled to follow the laws which were in force in their several localities immediately prior to the adoption of the Constitutional amendments. The purpose of the amendments to the seventh section of the fourth article of the Constitution was not by the amendments themselves to repeal any laws then in force, but to constrain and regulate the future action of the Legislature. The language of the amendments to that section does not indicate an intent or purpose, by the amendments themselves, to repeal laws in favor. Much mischief would have ensued had those amendments, of themselves, immediately repealed all laws contrary thereto. Adopting the laws to the requirements of the Constitution, as it now is, was devolved upon the Legislature to be done after the adoption of the amendments."

If the Five County act is, as he holds, still in force, the Constitutional amendments to the contary, the mortgage exemption question is settled without legislation. There is so much doubt, however, on the question that the Legislature will probably insist upon passing one of the compromises already pending in one or the other of the Houses.

So also will it probably be with reference to the Attorney General's opinion to the effect that supplements to city charters may under the Constitution be passed. The Joint Conference Committee, in order to place the question of the constitutionality of their work beyond doubt have decided to pass a general law for cities. The Legislature will probably take the same view. There is such a law now in force which, if it does not require amendment in some shape. In order to place such amendments beyond question the gentlemen interested in securing them will probably insist upon having them embodied in a general law for the government of cities. The joint committee directed the sub-committee on municipal laws to draw such a bill a few days ago, and Senator Abbott, by direction of the sub-committee, is now busy upon it.

GEN. HAZEN ON THE SUTLERSHIPS.

THE STATEMENTS HE IS SAID TO HAVEM ADE FOUR YEARS AGO, AND THE RECEPTION THEY MET WITH.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday prints the following:

"In view of all the facts of the relation of Gen. Belknap to the sale of sutlerships at army posts, it is surprising that he was not convicted a long while ago. The first notice of these transactions came before the public in the following manner: In the year 1872 Gen. William B. Hazen was on inspecting duty at Fort Sill, in the Indian Territory. In the course of his labors he came to know that the sutler of the post had been suddenly notified by a stranger living in the Eastern States that he had obtained from the War Department the sole right to trade at Fort Sill, but that he did not wish to come there and do the business in person. He would, however, permit the occupant to remain, if he would pay an annual rent of so many thousand dollars. The post trader was in a position which forced him to accede to the demand. Large amounts were due him by those with whom he traded. To be turned out of the position was ruin. So he paid and staid, and in order to make good the sum of which he was black-mailed, he put up the price of the goods he sold. Thus the soldiers were made to pay the money which finally went into the pockets of the Secretary of War. All of this came to the knowledge of Gen. Hazen, and he was soon informed that other military posts were suffering the same kind of robbery. Most officers of the Army, under such circumstances, would have shrunk from making any charges about this business. Indeed, although it must have been within the knowledge of many of these gentlemen, yet they did not dare to bring it home to the Secretary of War. Hazen, however, as soon as he thought he was certain of the facts, wrote a letter to Gen. Garfield, then Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and told something of the story. This was in the Spring of 1872. For the moment not much attention was paid to the story, but in due time Gen. Hazen was summoned before the committee. He was sharply questioned. He answered their questions clearly and circumstantially. He gave names, dates, and amounts, and it was probably quite as much within the power of that committee, at that time, to have brought Belknap to book as it has been of this other committee within the last few days. The morning after the testimony of Gen. Hazen was published, Secretary of War Belknap entered the presence of the President.

'Mr. President,' he asked, 'do you believe the story of Gen. Hazen?' 'No, I do not,' answered the sensitive-souled President. 'Because if you do,' continued Belknap, 'I am not fit to be your Secretary.' For some days there was some talk in the newspapers about Hazen's evidence, his honesty and temerity, and to satisfy public opinion an order was issued by the Secretary of War to the effect that sutlerships should be held only by those actually at the posts. At the time this order was made, and ever since, the actual sutlers at Fort Sill and other posts, continued to pay tribute to the central authority at Washington. After that order the whole affair was forgotten, or passed over by the public, and action halted, so far as the gentlemen in Washington were concerned. But it became a sorry jest to Hazen, who soon found he was unpopular at the War Office, with Senators and Representatives, and those about the Presidential mansion. He was at once relieved from duty at Fort Hayes, and banished to Fort Buford, in Dakota Territory. In the light of the shocking denouement of the last forty-eight hours is it not strange that Mr. Belknap should have gone so long unconvicted?"

MR. MOODY'S SUNDAY WORK

LARGE AUDIENCES IN ATTENDANCE.

MR. MOODY DELIVERS HIS LECTURE ON DANIEL IN THE MORNING—CHRIST'S COMING THE SUBJECT PREACHED ON AT THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING SERVICES.

An audience numbering nearly seven thousand persons, chiefly men, assembled at yesterday morning's services at the Hippodrome. After the singing of "Hold the Fort" by the congregation, prayers were delivered, and then Mr. Sankey sang one of his favorite solos:

Sowing the seed by the daylight fair,
Sowing the seed by the noonday glare,
Sowing the seed by the fading light,
Sowing the seed in the solemn night;
Oh, what shall the harvest be?

The congregation then sang "Stand up for Jesus," and Mr. Moody began his lecture on Daniel. I am not, he said, going to try and develop anything new about this young Daniel's character. I am merely going to try and find out the secret of his success. Perhaps there will not be anything that I am going to say to you to-day that has not been said and read a hundred times before. We are crying so much for something new nowadays that it does us good to look back and draw lessons from the past. That's what I propose to do now. The secret of Daniel's success was just this, he knew how to say "no" at the right time. That is, he started right in life. He was taken down through the desert to Babylon with Kings and Princes, and all the mighty men of valor, prisoners of Nebuchadnezzar, none but the poor and weak being left in Jerusalem, his city. Now, we find that he hadn't been in Babylon long before a great temptation was thrown across his path. Let me stop to say of Daniel just here, that he is one of the few men in the Bible who begin to shine in early manhood, and continue to shine with spotless lustre until death. You will find that there are very few characters in the Bible against which something detrimental has not been said. God has had many sinless servants, but none who have not been subjected to sorrow and trials. And I think these personages have been put in Scripture as a warning to us that if we do fall God will be ready to redeem us when repentant. Now, we find that Daniel, having become one of the King's favorite slaves, was educated with others to be an attendant in the palace, and we are told that the King sent wine and meat and commanded them to eat, that their appearance might be improved and the marks of fatigue removed from them. Ah, it was a great temptation, that offer of wine and meat, but Daniel and his three companions obeyed the law of their God—they refused to eat. Here was this young man's first proclamation—obey God rather than the King. The dark waves of persecution might strike up against him, but he stood on God's side and was safe. Oh, we're not to take into consideration the consequence of any act when obedience to God is demanded. We know that wrong's wrong, and right's right. We must stand by the right. It is this miserable compromising between right and wrong that causes so many to be lost to the world, to society, to their families, to their God, to themselves. I've no doubt that those who witnessed Daniel's refusal thought him the greatest fool in Babylon. I know what our advice would have been under similar circumstances. I know what would be the advice of the Christianity of the nineteenth century. "Daniel, when you were in Jerusalem it was all right to respect the customs of the city. But you are in Babylon now; you must respect Babylonian customs. I know they clash with God's laws, but He will excuse you. He will not mind it you break them." That is the miserable, compromising spirit of Christianity nowadays. Again, we find Daniel facing another temptation. He has been arrested under a decree of execution against all the wise men in the Kingdom. When Daniel found the cause of his arrest, he said to his captors: "'Give me but time, and I will interpret unto the King the meaning of his dream.'" Ah, see the faith of the prisoner in his God. He knew that that God could tell the secret thoughts of the King, and would enable His servant to interpret them. In the night there came a vision unto Daniel, and he saw reproduced in his sleep the dream which had visited the couch of the King of Babylon. And when he awoke, he said to his captors: "Destroy not the wise men, for I will show unto the King the interpretation." They brought him before the King. I can imagine Nebuchadnezzar looking at the stripling in surprise. I can imagine his saying: "Have all the wise men in my kingdom failed, and will now this boy come unto me by dream?" And I see Daniel answer, giving unto his God all the glory, saying: "There is a God in Heaven that revealeth secrets and maketh known unto Nabuchadnezzar what shall be in the latter days." Then Daniel describes the dream. And the King cries in joy, "Yes, that is my dream; can't thou interpret it?" "The golden head of the image thou sawest in thy dream, O King, is thine own Chaldean Kingdom—thine own great city with its golden splendors. But silver is inferior to gold. There shall arise after thee a lesser kingdom." That was the kingdom of Nabuchadnezzar's successors. The brass was the Kingdom of Alexander, and the iron the Empire of the Cæsars. And the mixture of the iron and the miry clay are the present kingdoms of the earth. How true has been the interpretation of that dream! We are still to see the realization of the interpretation of the stone cut out of the mountain. Ah! the Kingdom of God shall come and crush to dust the empires of the earth. Christ shall again waive the scepter of power. We are told that the interpretation pleased the King and he gave Daniel great riches and power. But again we see him exposed to great temptation. Nebuchadnezzar had erected a great image of gold on the plain of Dura, and had commanded the nation to bow before it. And I hear the sound of the cornet, and flute, and harp, and the voice of the herald commanding the people to fall upon their knees before the golden image. But those who thus fell down knew that there were three in that vast assemblage who would not bend before the idol. And now I see them run unto the King and say unto him, "There are three men, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego, whom thou has set to rule the province of Babylon, who refuse to bow the knee before the image which thou hast set up." And I see the King call for them in wrath and ask, "Is it true ye have refused to worship my gods? Is it true? Now, I will give you another chance! If ye bow not the knee the second time ye shall be cast the same hour into the fiery furnace. And who is the God that will then deliver you out of my hands and shield you from my vengeance?" And they answered: "Even our God can deliver us from the fire, and out of thine hand, O King." Then as he trembled with rage and passion, I see Nebuchadnezzar order that the furnace of God be flung into the furnace made seven times hotter than before. But their God made that furnace as a Summer garden so that they walked in it unharmed. And I see Nebuchadnezzar, when he discovered that the fire had no power, cry: "Come forth, thou servants of the living God!" The decree of death is changed to a proclamation of mercy to every people, nation, and language shall say not a word against the God of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego, under penalty of death. Oh, let us, like these men, take our stand on God's side, and He will protect us.'

At this point Mr. Moody suddenly looked at his watch and said abruptly: "Time's up. I find that I've but just begun, but I must keep my promise and let you go. Finish next Sunday." He then gave out the hymn, "Dare to be a Daniel," in the chorus of which the congregation joined. The benediction was then pronounced and the audience were dismissed.

THE WOMEN'S MEETING.

The assemblage of women in the afternoon was so large that an overflow meeting was held to accommodate those who were unable to gain admittance to the main hall. The services were opened by the singing of the hymn "What a friend we have in Jesus," after which prayer was delivered by Hon. William E. Dodge. Mr. Sankey then sang the solo, "Watching and Waiting." After the reading of a portion of the Gospel of St. John, the congregation sang:

"'Tis the promise of God true salvation to give
Unto him who on Jesus, His son, will believe."

An interval of silent prayer followed, and then Mr. Sankey sang the solo "Yet there is room." Mr. Moody chose his text from St. Luke: "And she brought forth her first-born son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the inn." For 4,000 years, he said, the world had been looking for Christ's coming. At last, when He did come, He was laid in a borrowed cradle. He might have come with all the glory of that upper world. Legions and legions of shining angels might have heralded His approach with hosannas. He might have been born in a palace and among princes. But no! He passed kings and princes and dynasties, and sought refuge in the manger. Ah! there were no hallelujahs from the people. When the wise men of the East proclaimed that the Messiah had come—for they had seen His star in the heavens—the announcement created great consternation, instead of joy. There was no room for the Saviour in Bethlehem. An edict of execution was sent out against the babes of the land, that the new-comer might be got rid of. The sword that was thus unsheathed at His birth might be said to have followed Him to His death. Ah, my friends, is this world now any better than at Christ's birth? Is there any more room for Him on earth now than then? Would the people of the earth today ask Him to come and reign again? Does any king, any prince, any empire, any nation want Him? Does even the Church of God want Him to-day? O, I am ashamed to say that there are many churches that do not want Him. He stands at the door and knocks, but they open not. Ah! there are very, very few families that would receive Him, that would make room for Him to-day. When it comes to the question of having a real, personal, living Christ among them again, the nations of the earth don't want Him any more than they did when He walked among men. Ah! it would be a glorious day if they would welcome Him. The millennium would be realized then. Go into your fashionable society and see if they want a living Christ there. You'll find them talking of this church and that church, this minister and that minister, this creed and that creed. You will hear them discuss the Bible in the public schools, but ask them if they want Christ in their hearts, and they repulse you with the exclamation, "O, that question is not in good taste." You will not receive another invitation to enter that portion of fashionable society. Your presence will be looked

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business was transacted at the Exchange Saturday, March 4, the sale announced by A. H. Muller & Son, of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, west of Second avenue, being adjourned to the 18th inst., and the sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of the premises No. 110 East Seventy-eighth street, sine die.

The sales at the Exchange during the past week have been largely attended, and although mainly of a legal nature, many of the auctions have been carried through with a better result than of late, while a large amount of property has been sold. A greater interest than usual has been manifested in the transactions, and a desire is again being evinced by capitalists for real estate investment. The sales noticed for the present week are numerous, and from their importance deserve, and should command, attention.

Hall J. How, No. 3 Pine street, reports having recently sold at private contract to Mr. William B. Isham, six full lots on Madison av., north-west corner of Sixty-fifth street, for $70,000 cash.

The total value of City real estate sold at auction at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, March 4, was $462,612, as against $499,602, the figures for the week ending with Saturday, Feb 26. The aggregate auction sales for February were $1,627,891. Total for January, $1,347,621.

We regret to note the sudden death last week of Mr. Richard J. Garrettson, quite a well-known real estate auctioneer and broker. He was formerly a member of the firm of Winans & Garrettson, but of late has been carrying on business for himself. Possessed of a genial disposition, pleasant manners, a kind heart, and good business abilities, Mr. Garrettson had many warm friends, all of whom mourn his early decease.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, the following public sales are announced:

Monday, March 6.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 28.6 by 177.9 by 26.6 by 177.6, on Oak street, north side, 129 feet west of James street.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot 24.9 by half-block, No. 86 Third street, south side, 563.9 feet east of Avenue B; lease dated Oct. 30, 1865; term, twenty-one years; ground rent $300 per annum.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, 260 feet east of Second avenue.

Tuesday, March 7.

By A. H. Muller & Son, auction sale to close an interest, four lots, together in size 100.5 by 100, on Fifth avenue, north-east corner of Sixty-sixth street; also, a lot 25 by 100.5 on East Sixty-sixth street, north side, 100 feet east of Fifth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executors' sale of the estate of Samuel Lord, deceased, of one brown-stone-front house, with lot 28.6 by 92, on West Seventeenth street, south side, 496.6 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Trustee's sale, under the direction of John B. Stevens and others, of the following valuable business property: One four-story brick store, with lot 24.1 by 85.9 by 23.10 by 94.9, No. 43 South street, west side, 70.7 feet north of Old slip; also, all the right, title, and interest of said lot to the bulkhead on the East River front, 24 feet; one four-story brick store, with lot 24.1 by 86.2 by 23.10 by 96, No. 83 Front street, east side, 70.10 feet north of Old slip; one four-story brick store, with lot 24.2 by 85.2 by 24.5 by 85.1, No. 84 Front street, west side, 73.9 feet north of Old slip; one five-story brick store, with lot 24.2 by 85 by 24.5 by 85, No. 83 Water street, east side, 71.2 feet north of Old slip; one brick and granite building, with lot 23.2 by 126 by 24.2 by 128.8, No. 120 Pearl street, east side, extending to Water street, 117 feet north of Old slip, and one five-story brick building, No. 84 Water street, on rear of the above lot.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, P. B. Olney, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 66, on Second avenue, west side, 80.4 feet north of Fifty-fifth street, and a house, with lot 19 by 100.5, on East Sixty-first street, north side, 152 feet east of Madison avenue.

By H. B. Hertz & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. B. Joachimsen, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, No. 331 East Twenty-third street, north side, 275 feet west of First avenue.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, south side, 375 feet east of Second avenue.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Pyne, Esq., Referee, of a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 17.6 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 300 feet west of Third avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, of one four-story and basement brick house, with lot 25.9 by 100, No. 76 Fifth avenue, west side, 77.5 feet north of Thirteenth street. Also, a two-story brick stable, with lot 25 by 103.3, on Thirteenth street, north side, 100 feet west of Fifth avenue. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, S. M. Morehouse, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.11 by 98.9, on East Thirty-fourth street, south side, 191.8 feet east of Lexington avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., public auction sale to close estate of Lamy & Cabrell, of a farm of 44 acres of land, located at Rahway, N. J., and situated on the Westfield road, just over the city line. Also, a number of Brooklyn lots, situate respectively on Union, Hicks, and Sigourney streets.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., public auction sale, by order of the Department of Docks, of thirty pier and bulkhead leases.

Wednesday, March 8.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alexander Cameron, Esq., Referee, of a building, with plot 40 by 75 by 20 by 25 by 20 by 50, on Duane street, north side, 100 feet east of Broadway. Also, similar sale, J. C. Spencer, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 97.6 by 100, on Ninth avenue, north-west corner of Eighty-fifth street. Also, similar sale, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 17.6 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, north side, 107.6 feet west of Fourth avenue. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on West Fifty-ninth street, north side, 325 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. C. Calvin, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 240 Mulberry street, east side, between Spring and Prince streets.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25.1 by 100, on Tenth avenue, east side, 25.1 feet south of Sixty-seventh street; also, six lots, each 25 by 100.4, on West Sixty-sixth street, north side, 125 feet east of Tenth avenue, and two lots, each 25 by 100.4, on West Sixty-sixth street, south side, 300 feet east of Tenth avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house with lot 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Forty-third street, south side, 175 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By M. A. J. Lynch, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. T. Brown, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 25 by 100, on West Forty-ninth street, south side, 125 feet east of Eleventh avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of the house with lot 20 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, south side, 100 feet east of Second avenue.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 17.10 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, north side, 177.10 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 100, on Beekman place, east side, 120.5 feet north of East Fiftieth street. Also, similar sale, C. C. Edgerton, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 21 by 79.9, No. 20 East Thirteenth street, south side, 264 feet east of Fifth avenue. Also, public auction sale of the two-story and basement frame house, with lot 17 by 100.11, No. 224 East One Hundred and Sixth street, south side, 268 feet east of Third avenue.

Thursday, March 9.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of the two five-story brick stores and tenements, with plot 50.5 by 75, Nos. 827 and 829 Tenth avenue, south-west corner of Fifty-fifth street. Also, similar sale, D. C. Calvin, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 25 by 74, No. 27 Mulberry street, west side, 25 feet south of Park street. Also, similar sale, J. J. Friedman, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 95, on Madison avenue, west side, 25.5 feet south of Fifty-eighth street. Also, similar sale, Charles P. Latting, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19 by 102.2, on East Eighty-sixth street, south side, 247 feet east of Third avenue, and a plot of land 34 by 102.2, with buildings, adjoining.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 26.2 by 64.5 by 26.3 by 65.6, No. 614 Water street, north side, between Gouverneur and Montgomery streets; also, the house, with lot 20.6 by 65.11 by 19.10 by 65, No. 616 Water street, adjoining above.

By A. H. Nicolay & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, P. J. Joachimsen, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 20.2 by 75, on First avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street; one lot, 20.11 by 75, on First avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, and one lot, 20 by 70, on First avenue, east side, 42.2 feet north of Seventy-sixth street.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. De Witt Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 92.6, No. 245 Elizabeth street, west side, between Prince and Houston streets.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100, on Second avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-fifth street.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 76.9 by 100.5 by 90.5 by 97.6, on West Fiftieth street, south side, about 550 feet west of Tenth avenue; also, one plot, 47.6 by 100.5 by 205 by 190.2, on West Forty-ninth street, north side, 302.6 feet east of Eleventh avenue; also, one triangular plot, 51.6 by 34.11 by —, on West Forty-ninth street, north side, 200 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

Friday, March 10.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Samuel Jones, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 20.10 by 97.3, No. 121 White street, south side, between Centre and Baxter streets. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alexander Cameron, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 75, on Broome street, south-west corner of Sheriff street. Also, similar sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, north side, 375 feet east of Tenth avenue, and twelve lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, south side, 375 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a house, with plot 78 by 150, on Fourth avenue, east side, 33 feet north of Eighteenth street.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-fourth street, south side, 75 feet west of First avenue.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. Seaman, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 28.8 by 100, on Madison avenue, south-east corner of Seventy-fifth street, and one lot, 27.2 by 75, on the same avenue, north-west corner of Seventy-fifth street.

By Oliver Bryan, Executor's sale, to close estate of Henry A. Swan, deceased, of the four-story brick house, with lot 25 by half the block No. 14 East Thirty-seventh street, east of Fifth avenue.

By R. J. Garrettson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 72 by 102.2, with improvements, on East Eighty-fourth street, north side, 150 feet west of Third avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on Columbia street, west side, 175 feet north of Delancey street.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry E. Woodward, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 127.2 by 100 by 134.2 by about 100, with improvements, on C Street, west side, 100 feet south of Hudson avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, known as lots Nos. 91 and 95 on map of property of George J. S. Thompson.

Saturday, March 11.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. J. Marrin, Esq. Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 107 Mott street, west side, between Hester and Grand streets.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 77.2 by 75, with improvements, on First avenue, north-west corner of Seventy-third street.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, March 3.

Broadway, Nos. 502 and 504, 48.6x100; also, Crosby st., w. s., 114 ft. n. of Broome st., 60.4x100.6; Charles G. Gunther and wife and others to Stephen R. Lesher and others. $325,000

47th and 48th sts., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., rear lot, 50x91.5x irregular; also, 48th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th av., 50x irregular; William R. Dick and wife to Robert Dick ... 19,500

9th av., e. s., 43.3¾ ft. n. of 30th st., 18.6x60.10; Squire R. Barrett and wife to Valentine Spies ... nom.

Spring st., s. s., No. 210, 93.11 ft. w. of Sullivan st., 18.6x42.2x irregular; Christina Aitkins and husband to Peter Mullen ... 10,600

87th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of av. A, 75x100.8½; Joseph Hillenbrand and wife to Francis A. Hillenbrand ... 15,000

7th st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x93.6; Mary E. Herbell and husband to William H. Herbell ... 3,500

62d st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Lexington av., 20x100.5; John Jennings and wife and others to John Frank ... 17,600

Oliver st., e. s., 27.8 ft. s. of Madison st., 31x75; Charles E. Milbank and wife to James Slevin ... 7,500

Sullivan st., w. s., No. 64, 17x40x irregular; Ann Marshall to Thomas W. Marshall, Jr. ... nom.

3d av., s. e. corner of 93d st., 50x100; same to same ... nom.

102d st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of 1st av., 75x100.11; Lambert S. Quackenbush to Thomas Monagham ... nom.

Madison av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 43d st., 20.10x100; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Referee, to William P. Earle ... 36,480

Madison av., e. s., 45.10 ft. s. of 43d st., 20.10x100; same to same ... 46,275

21st st., n. s., 265 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x98.9, leasehold; Edward D. Gale, Referee, to Terence Farley ... 3,000

51st st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x100.5; John H. Hull and wife to Martha Bull ... 9,000

2d av., s. w. corner of 65th st., 31.4x100x irregular; Joseph Setz and wife to Leopold Westheimar ... nom.

1st av., w. s., 20 ft. n. of 52d st., 64x80; same to same ... nom.

Robbins av., e. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Uncas st., 50x100.5, 23d Ward; John Rice and wife to Anna M. Rice ... 1,800

47th st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x100.5; Mathias Spohr and wife to Catharina Ebel ... 13,000

Pearl st., No. 409, w. s., 24.9x118.5; William W. Selleck and wife to American Rattan Company ... 22,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Elizabeth st., Nos. 49 and 51, 5 years; John S. Giles to Phillip Strovel and others ... $2,800

5th st., Nos. 810 and 812, 5 years; James Young to Regina Colonel ... 2,400

55th st., No. 327 West, 3 years; George W. Cobb, Executor, to Joseph Strauss ... 1,100

Worth st., No. 162, 3 years; George M. Mittnacht to Jacob A. Mittnacht ... 1,250

Avenue C, No. 121, 5 years; Daniel McCabe to Andrew Gaeisert ... 1,100

1st av., No. 324, (store and basement,) 5 years; Elias July to Edward P. Hogan ... 600

Willett st., No. 56, 5 years; Isaac Halsey to Adam Noye ... 400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS.

The following list of property is offered for sale by a non-resident to close up a trust account, viz.: No. 645 Madison av., a first-class four-story high-stoop house, 25 feet wide by 90, and finished two years; never occupied; cabinet work, mirrors, and gas fixtures; located between 59th and 60th sts., and near Central Park. Price has been $80,000; price now, $60,000—possibly better.

No. 34 East 74th st., 20x100; all the modern improvements; four-story high-stoop brown stone, $30,000.

Grand Boulevard, between 77th and 78th sts.; at a bargain.

No. 106 East 80th st., high-stoop brown-stone three-story, 18.4x100; all modern improvements, gas-fixtures, &c., $16,000.

No. 142 East 80th st., corner Lexington av., 19x100, three-story high-stoop brown-stone; all improvements; $25,000.

No. 1,323 4th av., next to 86th st., 20x70, four-story high-stoop brown stone; $24,000.

No. 1,325 4th av., south-west corner of 86th st., 22x70, four-story high-stoop brown stone; $35,000.

No. 134 East 112th st., 17x100, three-story high-stoop brown stone; $12,000.

No. 151 East 116th st., 17x80, three-story high-stoop brown stone; $16,000.

No. 335 East 112th st., double tenement, Ohio stone; good of the kind; $15,000.

No. 27 West 127th st., three-story high-stoop, brown stone, 18.9x100; $18,000.

No. 52 East 128th st., about 23x100, three-story high-stoop cottage; $14,000.

Nos. 60 and 66 East 131st st., three-story high-stoop brown stone, about 17x100; $13,000.

Terms easy. For particulars ask HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

ELEGANT HOUSE AND LOT,

NO. 45 EAST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE,

For sale low, with immediate possession.

Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A GENTLEMAN LIVING AWAY FROM THE City offers to sell the following properties at prices attractive, viz.:
No. 93 Greene st., six-story tenement, good of its kind, 25x100 ... $35,000
No. 208 Elm st., six-story tenement, 28x100 ... 22,000
No. 210 Elm st., six-story tenement, 22x50 ... 14,000
Terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT—A BROADWAY store; first-class; two fronts; most eligibly situated for increase in value; will be sold $50,000 below cost; one-third or one-half or all cash; positive price, $250,000. Possession at any time; $25,000 a year rent for five years is offered for it as it stands if accepted immediately. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, OR WILL RENT, (FURnished,) No. 317 West 51st st. Lowest selling price, $27,500; $20,000 may remain. Lowest renting price, $250 a month; will rent only to first-class party; possession any time; can be seen any time.
RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HOUSE NEAR THE ST. James Hotel; rented for $3,500 to a first-class tenant. Price $30,000 to a quick buyer; $55,000 was offered for this house.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 108 West 23d st.

37TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.

A beautiful four-story brown-stone house for sale in 37th st., close to 5th av.; two story dining-room extension, butler's pantry, back stairs, &c. Price low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

$30,000 WILL BUY A FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x50x100, situated on 46th st., between 5th and 6th avs. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A BARGAIN.—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 264 West 42d st., between Broadway and 8th av.; (complete order;) well adapted for a physician.

HOUSE NO. 14 WEST 50TH ST.—FOR SALE or to let, four-story brown-stone; one of the best locations in the City. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., or after 3:30 P. M., at No. 7 West 50th st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, CLOSE TO 5TH av., a first-class, well-built, full-size house and lot, with extra lot and stable adjoining in the rear. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 5 PINE ST., HAS trust funds to loan and to purchase mortgages on approved New-York and Brooklyn real estate. Principals apply with papers.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—5TH AV. and on cross streets, near 5th av., several first-class houses of various sizes.
HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

A SUPERB MEDIUM-SIZE BASEMENT dwelling, 18th st., near 5th av., at a decided bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st.

NO. 76 5TH AV., WITH LOT ON 13TH ST., forming an L, for sale, March 7, by RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, 111 Broadway; maps ready.

REDUCED PRICES AND RENTS!!!!—NEW complete lists ready. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.

FOR SALE LOW—A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone house; fine location; in excellent order. No. 35 West 130th st., Harlem.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brick house, No. 329 Greene av., Brooklyn; all improvements; fine location. Apply on the premises.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.

No. 21 PARK ROW, New-York,
will positively sell on
TUESDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at
Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
to close the estate of LAMY & CABRELL,
Valuable farm property of

44 ACRES AT RAHWAY, N. J.

On Westfield Road, just over city line, farm-house, barn, &c., one and a half miles from depot; thirty-eight acres high tillable land, balance timber, &c., on Rahway River. Also, at same time and place, valuable Brooklyn lots on Union, Hicks, and Sigourney sts. Maps, &c., at the office of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF NO. 34 WEST 17th st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, March 7, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York. Sale by order of the executors of Daniel Lord, deceased.

WEST 17TH ST.—The elegant, extra wide, brown-stone, high-stoop dwelling and lot, No. 34 West 17th st., south side, near 5th av.; house is 28.6x75 feet; in fine order, and immediate possession will be given; lot, 28.6x92 feet; 70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For maps and full particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—VALUABLE estate, twenty acres, good buildings, in Waltham, ten miles from Boston, fine location and neighborhood, one mile from Main st. and depot. Improved in part as grapery, apples, pears, and smaller fruits. Its eligibility for building a number of gentlemen's residences unsurpassed in county. A rare chance to purchase a desirable residence that will improve in value. Must be sold. J. W. MAYNARD, No. 235 Washington st., Boston, Mass.; Post Office Box No. 2,398.

REAL ESTATE IN LENOX.

The undersigned will attend to the buying, selling and leasing of real estate in Lenox, Pittsfield, and vicinity. Refers to Messrs. Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston, and Samuel G. Ward, Esq., New-York.
GEORGE HIGGINSON, JR.
LENOX, Mass., March 1, 1876.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT ON east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie, eighty acres, immense quantities fruit, brick mansion, cottage, numerous outbuildings, large river front, dock, ice-house, unequaled river and Catskill Mountain views; at a sacrifice; photographs at our office. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

TO LET—VERY LOW, OR FOR SALE, FARM OF forty-six acres; between Rye and White Plains; very high ground; buildings with lawn, garden, and orchard, $400; whole, $700.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—A SPECIALTY—CHOICE of houses to let or for sale, furnished or unfurnished. P. G. HUBERT, JR., No. 149 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE BELOW COST—A FIRST-CLASS cottage on easy terms. Address JAMES L. PARSHALL, Morrisania, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT OR SALE—TWO MAGNIFICENT Madison avenue corner mansions, richly cabinet trimmed in tulip and rose woods, French and black walnut; nine splendid mantel and pier mirrors, with connecting cornices.

Eight four-story high-stoop private residences, with elegant portico fronts, size, 20x71; five superb mirrors on parlor story; beautiful cabinet trim, in black and French walnut and ash. Also a number of brown-stone houses, ranging in price from $900 to $2,000. Apply to North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; or office No. 21 East 60th st. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence of Thomas Minford at West Farms, three and one-half miles from Harlem Bridge by Southern Boulevard, with all modern improvements, (gas, hot and cold water;) will be rented furnished for the Summer or longer, as desired; with eight acres in lawn and garden, abundance of shade and fruit trees, large stable and outhouses, cow and poultry. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE to rent on West 21st st.: rent, $1,500; one on West 23d st., $1,000; two brown-stone, on West 23d st., $1,500 each; 25th st., three-story high-stoop, $1,200. We have now nearly one hundred houses to rent at reduced rates. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 108 West 23d st.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING VERY DESIRABLE four-story and attic houses:
No. 233 West 23d st., English basement; rent, $1,800.
No. 224 West 24th st., high stoop; rent, $1,400.
No. 256 West 24th st., high stoop; rent, $1,500.
Apply to A. LEMAN, No. 217 West 23d st., or P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., No. 63 Broadway.

LEASE OF HOUSE, WITH SALE OF FURNITURE.—Central and desirable location; furniture must be sold, as owner is leaving City; possession when desired; house ready for immediate occupancy; A rare bargain. Address T. J. R., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

AT LOW RENT TO GOOD TENANT—
West 51st st., near 5th av., 4 s. b. s. h. s. ....April 1
East 50th st., near 5th av., 3 s. b. h. s. ....May 1
West 23d st., op. London terrace, 4 s. b. s. h. s. ....May 1
University place, corner of 9th st., 4 s. b. h. s. ...April 1
Apply to owner, JOHN A. HADDEN, 46 West 20th st.

NO. 21 EAST 15TH ST.—OPPOSITE MESSRS. Tiffany & Co.'s and just west of Broadway and Union square, a splendid large double mansion, suitable for a private dwelling, for business or boarding purposes; rent low. Offices No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

THE LARGE IRON WORKS, WITH TWENTY-four full lots and four immense buildings, running through from 13th to 14th st., between Avenues C and D, to lease low for any business purpose. Valuable supply of machinery and tools. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.

A NEWLY, FRESHLY, AND EXQUISITELY furnished four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, Madison av., near Central Park, about 23x65x80; butler's pantry extension. Rent only $3,600 a year. Possession. Permits at No. 83 East 17th st. or No. 4 Pine st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

JAMES R. EDWARDS,

NO. 108 WEST 23D ST.

We have now a large list of houses to offer, furnished and unfurnished, at reduced rates; reasonable offers entertained. JAMES R. EDWARDS.

TO LET—A LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 21 West 27th st., near Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by the Army and Navy Club; possession immediately. Inquire of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE PARTLY FURNISHED or unfurnished, with stable; and spacious grounds; forty minutes from City on Harlem and New-Haven Road; rent only $400. Inquire at No. 415 West 54th st. MR. LYCETT.

TO LET—FOR $1,600, THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone house No. 10 East 86th st.; commands a lovely view of the Central Park; after April 1 the Harlem Railroad rapid-transit trains will stop at 86th st. Apply to E. N. TAILER, owner, 47 Walker st.

TO LET—ON NORTH SIDE OF EAST 23D ST., NEAR Madison av., a four-story English-basement brown-stone house, with portion of the furniture, to private family only. Apply to J. A. HAMILTON, No. 47 Walker st., up stairs.

TO LET,—IN THE SHERWOOD BUILDING, north-east corner of 5th av. and 44th st., three suits of apartments, from April 1 and May 1. Apply at No. 531 5th av., to JAMES P. COLT.

FLATS.—FROM $30 TO $60 PER MONTH; ALL improvements; brown-stone houses, from $900 to $1,200; vicinity of 61st st. and 3d av. JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d av.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR OVER STORE, north-west corner Union Square and 15th st.; 26x106 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE, with all modern improvements, No. 199 Orange st., corner of Sheffield, Newark, N. J.; rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply to owner on the premises.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to let, centrally located, renting from $1,000 to $5,000. R. RUSSELL, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15, between 28th and 29th sts.

NO. 115 EAST 26TH ST.—ELEGANT NEWLY painted first-story rooms; also in second story; references.

REDUCED RENTS!!!!!—NEW COMPLETE lists ready. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 4 Pine and No. 33 East 17th st.

TO LET—TO A DOCTOR OR DENTIST A SUITE of three rooms, with private entrance, near 5th av. Apply at No. 531 5th av., to JAMES P. COLT.

TO LET—NO. 18 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE. This commodious dwelling. Apply to JOHN WARREN, No. 58 Wall st.

TO LET—NO. 116 WAVERLEY PLACE—THIS COMmodious dwelling-house. Apply to JOHN WARREN, No. 58 Wall st.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSton st.; inquire in the corner.

For Stores, &c., To Let, See Seventh Page.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A PLACE SUITABLE FOR A COUNtry residence; not less than twenty acres of land, within two miles of a good town; good buildings and improvements; a location near a river or lake preferred. Address WM. S. JOHNSON, Box No. 797 Freeport, Ill.

WANTED TO RENT.—HOUSES OF ALL CLASSES and sizes, and especially of the medium range, as I have numerous applicants waiting for the latter. Send immediately to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT IN good location; the usual commission charged if rented. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., (Bible House.)

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S

Trustworthy Servants' Institute, (established 1853,) Corner 11th st. and 6th av.,
German and other respectable servants waiting for situations. Private families, hotels, restaurants, &c., will find this establishment to be the most reliable servant's office in the United States.

A LADY FROM NEW-ENGLAND, WITH A No. 1 City references, desires some position of trust and responsibility; is a neat, orderly, and systematic housekeeper; has had experience in marketing and management of servants. Address Domestic, Box 173, *Times* Office.

AT THE SWEDISH SERVANTS' OFFICE, No. 108 East 27th st., Swedish, German, and French female and male servants for all positions; all Protestants. MAURICE LINDQUIST, (Swede,) Proprietor.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., between 37th and 38th sts., formerly with Bedell, will be found a number of very desirable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City or country.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU FOR families, hotels, and others to get good, reliable servants of all kinds. No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Scotch Protestant young girl, who is competent in every branch; is very neat and tidy with her work, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS—TO ASsist with Washing and Ironing.—By a respectable young woman; very good chamber-maid and waitress; washer and ironer; willing, obliging, neat about her work; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young woman for chamber-work and waiting, or would do plain sewing and take care of children; is willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; has six years' City reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 322 East 26th st., first floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A TIDY YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business; would go a short distance in the country; two and a half years' reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st., near 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English Protestant woman as chamber-maid in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can be seen at present employer's. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse and Chamber-maid.—By a neat, tidy, competent girl of eighteen; will be content with $10 a month. Call or address Annie, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Call or address No. 583 9th av., entrance on 42d st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; can come well recommended from her last employer. Call at No. 240 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl as chamber-maid or chamber-maid and waitress. Call at 1,071 1st av., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A young girl; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 109½ West 15th st., top floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid; will assist with washing; good reference. Call at No. 219 West 32d st.; Morris.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY AN American Protestant woman, whom we have known several years, would like a place in a private family; makes nice soups, desserts, preserves, pastry, &c.; also bread and biscuit, and will assist in the washing; no objection to the country; can furnish City reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for H. D.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman as excellent family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish reference from last employer; City or country. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for P.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN a private family as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking thoroughly; takes entire charge of the kitchen where there is a kitchen-maid; gives unquestionable City references as to honesty and capability. Address for two days E. R., Box 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, industrious girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; is a respectful and economical servant; good cook, baker, and excellent washer and ironer; best references; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A VERY NICE, OBLIGING SWEDISH girl; cook, wash, iron, and general house-work; references; good family cook throughout; bread, soups, &c.; will do all in her power to please her employer and retain a home; City or country. Apply at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is a good cook in every branch; is a good meat cook; also, makes good soups, bread, biscuits, corn-bread, pastries, &c.; no objection to the country; has good reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman with several years' reference; in City or country; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, jellies, preserves, desserts, &c., and is a superior laundress. Can be seen at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for P. K.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; well recommended; excellent cook; meats, game, fish, fowls, soups; good pastry, bread and biscuit baker; gets up nice side dishes; honest and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable English Protestant young woman; good cook, excellent baker, laundress, pastry cook; desserts, all kinds of meats, fruits, &c; country or City; prefers country; best references. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A QUIET, RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who is an excellent family cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; also, can take charge of a dairy, make the family butter, &c.; would go in the country; has best City references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as A1 family cook; understands French and American cooking, pastry, &c., and can furnish superior City reference from present employer; wages $25. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE, ACTIVE ENGLISH woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; excels in baking and pastry; private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, front.

COOK.—BY AN A1 FAMILY COOK, WHOM WE know; thoroughly experienced; understands French, German, and English cooking, pastry, &c.; bones and lards; can furnish superior City reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for C. C.

COOK.—BY A REAL COMPETENT FAMILY COOK; is a good baker; neat, tidy in her kitchen, and pleasant with other servants. Can be seen at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman to cook, wash, and iron; makes bread, biscuit, &c.; an excellent laundress; ready for a place in City or country; has both City and country reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH GIRL, (Protestant,) to do general house-work; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; best of references. Call at Swedish Servants' Agency, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands her business in all its various branches; boning, larding, French and English cooking; will go out by the day or week until suited; best of City references. Call or address 213 East 25th st., near 3d av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMIly; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best of references from last place. Call at No. 248 West 28th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A GOOD COOK and laundress, in a private family; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 247 West 31st st., first floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer; can make good bread and biscuit; excellent laundress; City or country; excellent references. Call at 109 West 41st st., near 6th av.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, ENGLISH PROTESTant young woman as cook, washer, and ironer; or would do chamber-work and sewing; good references; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; City or country; five years' City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WHO UNDERstands all family cooking; no objections to the country; very best City reference. Can be seen at No. 228 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; a thorough cook in all branches; best testimonials from highest families. Call at No. 421 6th av., first floor, for two days.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, AS COOK, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is an excellent baker; best City references. Call at No. 488 6th av., second floor, Room 5.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; has the best City references. Call at No. 496 1st av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; FIVE YEARS' references from last place. Call at No. 732 2d av., between 39th and 40th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl; is a good cook; excellent washer and ironer; City preferred. Call at No. 209½ West 15th st., top floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT FAMILY COOK; CAN make all kinds of soups, roasts, and broils, and can lard; makes jellies, cakes, creams, &c.; has eighteen months' recommendations from her last place. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, boning, larding, &c.; would take entire charge; best City reference. Call at No. 400 5th av.

CHAR-WOMAN. — A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to go out by the day to do cleaning and general work. Call at No. 137 West 33d st., first floor, H. E. Jones.

DRESS-MAKER. — BY A FRENCH DRESS-maker who is very competent in fitting and trimming, and very tasteful; all kinds of ladies' and children's dresses; has received the latest fashions from Paris; will go for moderate wages; City reference. Address L. B., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY; CAN CUT, fit, and trim; ladies' and children's outfit; has the monthly fashions; best reference. Call at No. 497 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FASHIONABLE DRESS-maker would like a few engagements by the day in a private family; can cut, fit, and trim. Call at No. 109 West 46th st.; ring first bell, left hand side.

DRESS-MAKER.—A DRESS-MAKER WISHES A few more engagements by the day; $1 50 per day. Address C. N., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A DRESS-MAKER and seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit; will see to a baby; recommendation from present employer. Call at No. 100 East 23d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FRENCH DRESS-MAKER thoroughly competent, would like a few engagements by the day; City references. Address French Dress-maker, 208 West 28th st., second floor, front.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for any capacity, at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., at the shortest notice.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable German lady with the very best of references as housekeeper; understands every branch of household duties, and is highly qualified to teach German and music to perfection; has no objection to the country, but prefers a German family. Call at Morison's First-class Office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW OF culture; being a thorough housekeeper, desires a position as such, or any position not menial; highest references; country preferred. Address A. B., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG LADY FROM north of Germany as housekeeper. Address Housekeeper, Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A gentleman's household; ladies' companion; references; City preferred. Call for one week at No. 34 East 30th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTestant woman, very respectable and recommended, who understands house-work and is a thoroughly good plain cook, washer, and ironer; can do chamber-work and sewing; willing and obliging, and clean about her work; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; would like a place to do general house-work; is a plain family cook, and a good washer and ironer; is also willing to make herself useful; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for S. T.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO do general house-work; is neat, active, a good plain cook and laundress; has references; obliging, respectful, and worthy of a comfortable home, which she will try to retain; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS girl, who is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; has good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

HOUSE-WORK — NURSE, &c. — BY TWO girls; one for general house-work, and one as a nurse and assist with house-work; both have good reference. Call at 964 3d av., first floor, back room.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small private family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 343 East 34th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general house-work; is a good plain cook; good washer and ironer; neat and tidy; best City reference. Call at No. 217 East 29th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GENeral house-worker; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call at No. 506 29th st., 1st av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOman; would like a place in City or country; is a thorough hair-dresser; cuts, fits, and makes all kinds of ladies' and children's under-clothing; can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for L.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman Protestant girl as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser, dress-maker, and good operator; best reference. Address F. Voss, No. 259 West 30th st., second floor.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG lady as lady's maid; is an experienced hair-dresser; good plain dress-maker; City or country; good references. Call for two days at No. 247 East 56th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an experienced girl who has been several years in a situation; is a very good laundress and a most particular chamber-maid. Can be engaged at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' and children's fineries in superior style; no objection to the country; can furnish superior City references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st.; inquire for K.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young woman, as first class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; is also a thoroughly experienced chamber-maid, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell & Co's, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS a very superior laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has several years' reference from her former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as laundress; six years' reference from last place. Call at No. 496 1st av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a competent girl, who fully understands her work, and is a real good girl; has good references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call Monday at No. 253 East 31st st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ALSAtian girl, who speaks good French and some English; is a very good seamstress and dress-maker; would not object to do light chamber-work. Can be seen for two days at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY MAID AND seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; best City reference. Apply at No. 206 East 26th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL WHO SPEAKS English; is a good seamstress; can mend and alter dresses and make children's clothes; has two years' reference from her present employer; growing children preferred. Call for two days at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman; would like a place to take care of small or grown children; is thoroughly experienced and a first-class seamstress; can furnish good reference; City or country. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for B. R.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, with three years' best City testimonials from last place; lady can be seen; competent nurse for infant or growing children; exceedingly neat about her person; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse and seamstress; willing to travel or wait on a lady; can bring machine if required; good City reference. Address A. K., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG WOMAN as infant's nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth, by day or night; is a good, plain, seamstress; has good City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A FAITHFUL, RELIABLE GIRL, who can raise an infant from its birth, has very excellent testimonials from former employers, who can be seen. Call or address Mary, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBER-maid and Seamstress.—By a trustworthy Spanish young woman; is thoroughly competent, and has best City reference; speaks English fluently. Apply at No. 160 Waverley place, near 6th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl as nurse and to do chamber-work; best City reference; in a private family. Call at No. 159 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; CAN BRING up an infant from its birth; best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 150 West 28th st., first floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl as nurse and assist with chamber-work; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 211 East 26th st., near 3d av., room No. 7.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; can bring up a babe from its birth and do all kinds sewing by hand; excellent reference; City or country. Call at 109 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse to an invalid lady; has had long experience, and can furnish best City referene. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE NOVA SCOTIA woman as nurse; willing to make herself generally useful. Call or address No. 443 East 15th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse in a private family; good City references. Call for two days at No. 322 West 43d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE and plain sewing or assist with chamber-work. Call at No. 29 West 50th st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, WHO SPEAKS good French and English; has good references; prefers growing children; can sew by hand and machine. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE, OR will wait on a lady; no objection to travel; two years' reference. Address M. P., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a well-recommended Swedish girl; is a first-class seamstress, by hand and machine; speaks good English; is neat and willing. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE, ENERgetic young girl in a family as seamstress; sews on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' machine; finishes after dress-maker; understands family sewing; would mind one child or help with chamber-work; very willing; best City reference. Call at 543 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY COMPETENT, TIDY girl as seamstress and chamber-maid, or for any other work; has four years' reference from last place; employer to be seen; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY OR WEEK; UNderstands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; four years' recommendations from where she has worked. Call at No. 201 Lexington av., third floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG LADY WILL WORK for fifty cents a day and board, by the day, week, or month; is a splendid operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, also good plain sewer. Call for one week at No. 741 Broadway, second floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson machine in a private family by the day or week; bridal and infants' outfits a specialty. Address S. F. E., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN PERSON AS seamstress; will go out by the month or week; does all kinds of family sewing. Address M. D., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do up-stairs work and take care of growing children; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 13 East 52d st. for two days.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman, as first-class waitress; understands salads, waiting on dinner parties, cleaning silver, &c., and can take a man's place; can furnish superior references. Apply at Odell & Co's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for M. A.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands her duties perfectly; neat and obliging; good City reference. Call or address No. 131 West 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as waitress; over three years' reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 75 West 54th st., first bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family, or as parlor-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 437 East 17th st.

WASHING.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE washing, children's clothes and dresses done very neat; shirts and vests finely polished; families by the dozen or month; French fluting, puffing, &c., in superior style; respectable City reference for ability and honesty. Mrs. Roberts, No. 206 East 26th st., rear.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, A few gentlemen's and ladies' washing; can do all kinds of family washing, on moderate terms; seven years' City reference from present employer; puffing and fluting done by hand or machine. Call or address No. 347 West 40th st.

WASHING.—A LAUNDRESS WILL TAKE HOME all kinds of fine washing and babies' dresses and fluting; also, gentlemen's shirts; all done up in first-class style; best City reference. Call at No. 250 West 30th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room No. 14.

WASHING, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman solicits washing and ironing, or will go out by the day; no objection to house-cleaning; City reference. Call at No. 219 West 32d st., Mrs. Morris.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS SOlicits families' and gentlemen's washing at her own residence; fluting done at seventy-five cents per dozen; good reference. Address No. 327 West 32d st.

WASHING, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would go by the day; is a good laundress; would take washing at her residence; City and country reference. Call on Mrs. McKee, No. 615 1st av.

WASHING.—BY A WIDOW, LADIES' OR GENtlemen's washing at her home, or to go out by the day; good reference. Call at No. 309 East 44th st., Room No. 8.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman to go out by the day; is a good washer; references. Apply at No. 590 3d av., second floor, front room.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WANTS a few more engagements to go out by the day to wash and iron; has excellent City reference. Address Mary, 217 West 28th st., first floor, in the rear.

WASHING.—A COLORED LAUNDRESS SOLICITS gents' and families' washing at her own residence; good reference. Call at No. 122 West 26th st., fourth floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WASHER AND ironer; fluting done; from 37 to 75 cents per dozen; the very best reference given. Call at No. 107 East 56th st., near 4th av.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS TO DO washing and ironing at home; City reference. Call at No. 342 East 21st st., top floor.

WASHING.—A WOMAN WANTS WORK BY THE day to do washing and ironing. Call at No. 453 West 17th st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A HIGHLY ACCOMPLISHED MAN; understands the ordering and getting up fancy dinners; has several years' references from last employer as to capabilities. Address Steward, No. 366 3d av., in the paper store.

COACHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SINGLE MAN (Danish) as coachman; is a skillful driver; City or country; takes good care of the horses, harness, washing of nice carriages; is also a good flower and vegetable gardener; thoroughly understands his business; is a Protestant; sober, honest, and faithful, as some of my references will testify; seventeen years in this country. Address C. Shultz, No. 532 Pearl st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY AN English Protestant (single) man, aged thirty-one years, who can groom and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do plain gardening, mow lawns, manage hot air and steam furnaces, &c.; is an early riser, and has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—HOUSE-WORK.—By a Scotch Protestant man and wife; no children; man can care horses, drive, milk, care cattle, do flower and vegetable gardening, prune, mow lawns, &c.; wife can do general house-work; is a good cook, also a good washer and ironer; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also, garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address K. Y., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SWEDish Protestant single man, aged twenty-six years, who is a good coachman; can also do gardening, care hot-beds, mow lawns, repair walks, milk, care cattle, &c.; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver and a superior groom; strictly temperate; is active, willing, and obliging; will be highly recommended in every respect. Call or address J. J., at Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman; married; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; wife is first-class cook; no family; good references. Address W. B., No. 64 Charlton st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINgle man, aged thirty years, who can take care of and drive horses, mow lawns, care cattle, milk, build fires, &c.; six years' recommendations from last employer. Call at Carpenter's, 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE, PROTESTant married man; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriage; four years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address W. C. for two days, No. 50 4th av., R. Campbell, harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (SWISS,) AS coachman; he understands the care of horses and carriages; also, plain gardening; is willing and obliging. Call or address N. B., No. 309 Broome st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best City references; married; one child; City or country. Address J. W., No. 20 West 13th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man as first-class groom; has first-class City and old country recommendations; five years in last place. Address No. 221 West 41st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man as coachman and groom; ten years' City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 146 West 18th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young Protestant man; single. Call or address at last employer's, J. E., No. 30 Lafayette place.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has six years' first-class City references; don't smoke or drink; is a first-class driver; will be found willing and obliging; can be highly recommended; understands the training of young horses to saddle or harness. Address A. D., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; MARried; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; four years' first-class City reference from his late employer; trustworthy man; will be found willing and obliging. Address Coachman, Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A STRICTLY TEMPERATE Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; also, the care and management of fine stock, &c.; highest testimonials and references. Address D. K., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has ten years' best City reference. Call or address M. S., No. 100 West 31st st., harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECtable and trustworthy man; thirty; understands the care and management of horses, strictly temperate; willing and obliging; best reference from last place. Address Thomas, Box No. 226 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man, single, as coachman and groom; is thoroughly competent; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address at present employer's, No. 38 West 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INCUMbrance; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; will be highly recommended by former and late employers. Call or address T. B., No. 246 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN DISPOSING of his horses, for his coachman; is a competent man, and thoroughly understands his business; six years' reference. Call or address for two days J. R., No. 52 East 33d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN of good appearance; City or country; good reference. Address G., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; three and a half years' City reference. Address H. B., No. 47 West 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH MAN AS FIRST-class coachman and groom; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 4 West 44th st.

FARMER—DAIRY, POULTRY, &c.—BY AN American and wife, aged forty-six years; no incumbrance; man is practical in every department of farming, such as crops, stock, machinery, &c.; has acted as foreman for several years; wife is an excellent dairy woman and poultry raiser; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

FARMER, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE, without incumbrance, as farmer and manager of a gentleman's place; understands all kinds of farming, care of stock, &c.; wife a No. 1 butter-maker; best of reference from last employer. Address Scotia, seed store, No. 12 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT (married) man, aged twenty-seven years, no children, who can do all kinds of out-door flower and vegetable gardening, manage green-house, hot and cold graperies, bud, prune, graft, &c.; also care cattle, milk, tend steam or other furnaces, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN MAN, (MARRIED, no family,) on a gentleman's place as gardener; he understands the care of green-house, grapery and hotbeds, and the propagation and cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; is not afraid to work. Address, by letter, to John Plathe, Nyack Post Office, Rockland County, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN (MARried) as gardener; understands the care of green-house and grapery and the general work of a gentleman's place; four years' reference from present employer; is privileged to leave at any time in present month; no family. Address G. M., Cold Spring, N. Y., Post Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR A VERY capable man, who has had charge of his large country place, and understands hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers, vegetables, the management of grounds, and general farm work; can recommend him highly. Address R. D., No. 803 6th av.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—IS A FIRST-class vegetable gardener; understands care of horses and cows; also, fruit, flowers, lawns, &c.; handy, useful man; Protestant; has best of reference. Address R. P., Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE, COMPETENT MAN, who understands the management of green-houses, graperies, fruit trees, flowers, and vegetables; best of City and county references. Address A. B. C., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN; IS a good practical vegetable grower; understands the care of flowers; can take full charge of a gentleman's place. Address W., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN, as gardener, who is well experienced in all branches of his profession; has a small family, and will not object to superintend a farm. Address O., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE, MARRIED; FIRST class in all respects; can lay out a garden; understands hot and green houses, orangeries, &c.; is sober, hard-working; several years' reference; can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL SCOTCH GARdener; thoroughly understands his profession; married; no incumbrance. Call on or address D. M. C., Young & Elliot's seed-store, No. 12 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN GARDENER WITH small family, who has twenty years' experience in all branches of horticulture; best references can be given. Address J. K., New-Rochelle, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG SWISS; UNDERstands the care of green-houses, graperies, fruits, and vegetables; good references. Call or address T. B., No. 309 Broome st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS assistant gardener; two years' reference from last place. Address B. G., at seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER—DAIRY, &c.—BY A RESPECTAble man and wife (Protestants) in the country; man as first-class gardener; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; or would superintend a farm; wife would take charge of dairy, do chamber-work and waiting; first-class reference. Call on J. H., No. 39 Chambers st., Burton's old theatre.

GARDENER.—SCOTCHMAN, UNMARRIED; EXtensive experience with flowers, fruits, and vegetables, and the general management of a garden; excellent references. Call on or address J. S., at D. Foulis', florist and landscape gardener, No. 1,466 Broadway.

GARDENER.—MARRIED, ONE CHILD; UNDERstands the raising of flowers, vegetables, and the care of hot and cold graperies thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; a good worker and well recommended. Address N. W., 876 Broadway, seed store.

GARDENER.—AT PRESENT OR 1ST OF APRIL; has been educated in all its branches; man of family. Address Mulghun, No. 418 South Broad st., New-Jersey.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH gardener, (single,) competent in all branches; twenty years' experience in this country. Address A. S., gardener, No. 22 South 5th av., New-York.

HOSTLER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN HAVing experience in taking care of horses; would like to take charge of a number of them; best of references given. Address H. C. Marcine, No. 8 Union square.

JANITOR OR MESSENGER.—BY A RELIABLE colored man; good city reference. Address E. W., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR THOROUGHLY competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands, married or single; waiters, porters, servants, laborers, men lately landed, and help of every description. Apply at Carpenter's Employment House, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.; also, female help.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A STEADY, INDUStrious man, (single,) as coachman and to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of horses, driving, &c.; plain gardening, milking, &c.; very willing and not afraid of work; best of reference. Address M., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A BOY NINETEEN YEARS of age to make himself generally useful; will work for his board. Address O. H. D., Box No. 237 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A FRENCH young man, whom we know, in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly and willing to make himself generally useful; can furnish City reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for B.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in private family, where he would be found thoroughly efficient and obliging; City or country; the best of reference can be given for honesty and sobriety. Address M. C. G., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE; SOME YEARS' CITY references; is a thorough waiter; single; strictly sober, tidy, and a first-class man; is willing and steady. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCHMAN AS waiter; speaks a little English; is not afraid of work; fully understands dining-room duty. Can be engaged at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant Englishman as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE WITH GOOD references; understands his duties perfectly. Address C., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, AS WAITER IN private family; best City references; understands his business. Address A. C., No. 152 East 42d st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER; best of City reference. Call or address M. M. C., No. 745 10th av., room No. 6.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter. Call at present employer's, No. 84 5th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business; City reference. Address W. T., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERman; speaks good English; understands his business thoroughly; best of references; no objections to go to the country. Call at Swedish Servants' Agency, No. 203 East 37th st.

HELP WANTED.

ANGELL'S BATHS, NO. 61 LEXINGTON av., want American men and women under twenty-five for baths and office.

WANTED.

Useful Protestant man; an active young person who has been accustomed to the care of cows, and who can milk rapidly, cleanly in his attire and habits, is wanted for general work in the country; no one need apply who has any taint of character. Address SERVANT, Box No. 3,713 Post Office.

WANTED—FOR A FARM, A MIDDLE-AGED couple for one year; man must be a good farmer; woman must understand all house-work, washing, and ironing; an industrious couple can find a good home; references required. Address, with full particulars, FARMER, Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—MEN WHO WRITE VERY PLAINLY to assist in the preparation of Wilson's Business Directory. Address, in writing of the applicant, stating references, R. B. HALLOCK, No. 11 University place. Applications in person not attended to.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, PROTESTANT, AS seamstress; must sew neatly by hand and machine, and know something of dress-making. Address, with references and wages, SEWING, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF EXperience as nurse for two children and to assist with light chamber-work or sewing; must have good references from former employers; German preferred. Address Post Office Box No. 950.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS; ONE WHO CAN bring good City references and understands her business thoroughly. Apply at No. 16 East 43d st. Monday and Tuesday mornings between 9 and 11.

WANTED—AS CITY COLLECTOR, ONE WHO IS competent and honest, and can furnish security. Address in writing, stating salary expected, &c., MANAGER, No. 26 Union square.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT COLORED boy to wait and make himself useful in a private family. Call at No. 36 East 31st st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL TO COOK and do general house-work in a small family. Inquire at Arnould's confectionery, No. 924 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
GERMANIC.........SATURDAY, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC.........SATURDAY, March 18, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC.........SATURDAY, March 25, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.........SATURDAY, April 1, at 11 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CHINA......WED., March 8 | ABYSSINIA, Wed., M'ch 22
PARTHIA..WED., March 15 | JAVA.......WED., M'ch 29
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
NEVADA..................March 7, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..................March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA..................March 28, at 7 A. M.
WYOMING..................April 4, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO..................April 11, at 3 P. M.
RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Monday, March 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, March 11, at 3 P.M.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Saturday, March 18, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, March 25, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, April 1, at 11 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN..................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..................$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.
For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE. Calling at PLYMOUTH for the landing of Passengers.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE, Danre..................Saturday, March 18
LABRADOR, Sanglier..................Saturday, April 1
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz..................Saturday, April 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.
FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:
ATLAS..................March 11.
CLARIBEL..................March 30.
FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA..................March 15.
ANDES..................March 28.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, Pacific Mail Dock.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.........Thursday, March 9
STATE OF VIRGINIA.........Thursday, March 23
STATE OF INDIANA.........Thursday, April 6
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK.........THURSDAY, March 16, at 9:30 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Helvetia, March 11, 3 P. M. | Egypt, April 1, 9:30 A. M.
Italy, March 18, 11 A. M. | The Queen, April 8, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GULF STREAM.........WEDNESDAY.........MARCH 8
CITY OF ATLANTA.........SATURDAY.........MARCH 11
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green, Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
AMERICA...Sat., March 11 | MOSEL......Sat. March 25
WESER.....Sat., March 18 | DONAU......Sat., April 1
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..................$100 gold
Second cabin..................60 gold
Steerage..................30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
BOLIVIA.........SATURDAY, March 11, at 6:30 A. M.
ELYSIA.........SATURDAY, March 18, at 11 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c. Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. ACAPULCO.........THURSDAY, March 16
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. CITY OF NEW-YORK.........March 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.
For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FLORIDA LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.
Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, TUESDAY, March 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 9, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........Thursday, March 9
CITY OF HAVANA.........Tuesday, March 21
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.........Thursday, March 23
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF HAVANA.........Tuesday, March 21
CITY OF MERIDA.........Tuesday, April 11
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 5 and March 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.........TUESDAY, March 7
CRESCENT CITY.........THURSDAY, March 16
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.
REDUCTION OF FARE
Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.
STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.
The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 P. M.
Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)
Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.
Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.
Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad: at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division: also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West: also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00, and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

ELECTIONS.

ELECTION NOTICE.
STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 96 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 9, 1876. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1876.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-half per cent. on its capital stock, payable on and after March 15 next.
The transfer books will close March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the morning of 16th March.
R. C. HICKS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.
We give particular attention to DIRECT DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT CURRENT MARKET RATES, and are prepared, at all times, to buy or sell in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive careful attention.
We shall be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.
We also buy and sell GOLD and GOLD COUPONS, COLLECT DIVIDENDS and TOWN, COUNTY, and STATE COUPONS, &c., and buy and sell, ON COMMISSION, all MARKETABLE STOCKS AND BONDS.
In our BANKING DEPARTMENT we receive deposits and remittances subject to draft, and allow interest, to be credited monthly, on balances averaging, for the month, from $1,000 to $5,000, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and on balances averaging over $5,000, at the rate of four per cent.
FISK & HATCH.

INVESTMENTS.
100,000 STATE OF MISSOURI Funding bonds, interest 6 per cent., January and July, due 1894. Price, 103 and interest.
50,000 BURLINGTON CITY, (Iowa,) bonds, interest 6 per cent., payable New-York, April and October, due 1895. Price, 90 and interest.
50,000 CONNECTICUT CENTRAL first mortgage bonds, interest 7 per cent., payable New-York, April and October, due 1895. Price, 90 and interest.
MONEY OBTAINED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.
RANDAL H. FOOTE,
No. 70 Broadway, and No. 15 New st., New-York.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY.—The "Bondholders' plan" organization has received so many approvals and such an amount of bonds and revocations have already been deposited in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company that the majority is now strongly against the Balestier plan, which makes the present first mortgage bonds second, and the present second third mortgage bonds. This majority is increasing steadily. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is receiving bonds and revocations daily. In some localities nearly all who deposited under the Balestier plan have revoked their powers of attorney to that committee. Bondholders who wish to protect their interests should carefully examine the different plans and refuse to give any future Board of Directors a million and a half of mortgage bonds and future earnings prior to the present first mortgage bonds. Those who unite in our plan desire no delay in the foreclosure sale, for which they intend to be ready. All are invited to unite in this plan, deposit their bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and manage their own property. No sale can legally be made for several months.
A. MAIN, Secretary.
OFFICE COMMITTEE ON REORGANIZATION, No. 152 Broadway, March 3, 1876.

NOTICE.
The first mortgage bondholders of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company are requested to sign the bondholders' agreement without delay. Duplicates will be found and can be signed at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York; at the office of M. Baird, No. 1,416 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, and at the office of J. F. Bullett, Louisville, Ky.
THOMAS H. DUDLEY,
THOMAS T. WIERMAN,
THOMAS RUTTER,
Committee of Bondholders.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1876.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MOBILE.—The undersigned, Commissioners for funding the debt of the City of Mobile, request persons holding the bonds of said city who are desirous of funding them, to either send them to us at Mobile or leave them with W. H. HAYS, Esq., No. 6 Broad st., New-York, who will receive the bonds for settlement.
R. H. SMITH.
THOMAS ST. JOHN,
W. J. LEDYARD.

Defaulted Railroad Bonds
bought and sold by the old-established house of
Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—7, 8 and 10 per cent. Choice City and County Bonds and other A 1 Investment Securities our specialty, 24 years, paying 10 to 12 per cent., interest promptly paid, for sale below par.

GILMAN, CLINTON AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD, OFFICE OF TRUSTEES, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25, 1876.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1876, a drawing will be held at this office to designate by lot the numbers of sixteen of the first mortgage bonds of the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company, entitled to redemption in accordance with the provisions of a traffic contract indorsed upon said bond.
C. S. SEYTON, Agent of the Trustees.

OLCOTT & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 40 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of INVESTMENT securities, on commission.
H. L. OLCOTT,
C. W. OLCOTT,
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Coal Company, of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 10th day of March, both inclusive.
M. A. MYERS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1876.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST.,
execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1876.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 14, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th st., Philadelphia.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

$50,000.—ST. LOUIS COUNTY SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due in 1903. For sale by DANIEL A. MORAN, No. 40 Wall st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.
EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.
EXCHANGES MAY BE MADE within one week, or money returned in case of dissatisfaction.
GOODS FIRST CLASS.
FOREIGN GOODS OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
NOVELTIES FROM EUROPE EVERY WEEK.
14TH ST. and 6TH AV., NEW-YORK.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to
GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE.
THE OFFICES
Now Occupied by the
NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO,
NO. 52 BROADWAY,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.
WELL SUITED FOR A
LARGE CORPORATION,
Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes.
ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

OFFICES
AND LOFTS TO LET.
Entirely new and finely lighted, at very low rent.
ELEGANT ROOM,
on first floor, 25x40, suitable for insurance, jewelry, or other light business, $1,800.
No. 241 Broadway, opposite new Post Office.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE SPACIOUS
LOFTS OF NO. 341 BROADWAY.
Average size about 33x180 feet, with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET—NO. 405 6TH av.; all new; store and second floor ninety feet deep, and plate-glass front in the second floor; suitable for a photographer or tailor; the store is suitable for carpets, dry-goods, or house-furnishing goods. Inquire of F. ROSENBERG, No. 92 7th av.

TO LEASE.—NO. 718 BROADWAY; STORE about 25x120, with basement and sub-cellar; also, third and fourth lofts, about 50x100; modern building; opposite the New-York Hotel; premises can be leased together or separately on favorable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, THE SIX-STORY building Nos. 154 and 156 West 19th st., near 7th av.—The building is 40x90; lighted all round; with a sixty horse-power engine; steam heating, &c.; all of first-class build. Apply on the premises.
P. J. HARDY.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LEASE.—NO. 706 BROADWAY; STORE AND basement; about 25x130; well lighted, and well located for the book trade; in good order; can be rented at a very low price. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE.—THE FOUR SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT lofts, No. 550 Broadway, (formerly Tiffany's,); size about 37x100. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE.—FIRST FLOOR, NO. 198 BROADWAY, at reduced rent; suitable for insurance company or banking office; also good offices for jewelers. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

COUNTRY HOTEL FOR RENT.—THE NEW hotel known as the Bluff House, at Milford, Penn., will be rented on reasonable terms; beautifully located in a popular summer resort; contains eighty-two rooms. Address H. B. WELLS, Milford, Penn.

TO LEASE.—NO. 40 BLEECKER ST., EXTRA SIZE store and basement with lofts above; together or separately; well arranged for manufactory, and sales room for furniture. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 162 SOUTH ST., CORner of Dover st.; building desirably located for ship chandlery business; outside entrance on Dover st. to second-story offices; very moderate rent and immediate possession. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, 22 Pine st.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—AT NO. 58 WALL ST.—THE COMMODIOUS offices now occupied by the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company. Apply to JNO. WARREN, No. 58 Wall st.

TO LET—TWO FLOORS, 25X100 AND 50X50, with steady steam power; well lighted. Apply at PROGRESS MACHINE WORKS, Nos. 57, 59, and 61 Lewis st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 117 FULTON ST., EXtending through to Ann st.; desirably located for the wholesale drug business or a clothing house. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—BETWEEN 18th and 19th sts.; large, well lighted, and very desirable. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

BASEMENT.—A LARGE BASEMENT IN NO. 46 Broad st.; also No. 46 New st.; suitable for wine merchants. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 46 Broad st.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' PIANOS, GRAND, SQUARE, and upright, are the best made; the tone, touch, workmanship, and durability unsurpassed. Waters' organs, concerto, new orchestral, vesper, chapel, vialeste and cymbella, cannot be excelled in tone or beauty. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Warranted for six years. Prices extremely low for cash during this month. Monthly installments received, or to let till rent money pays for them, as per contract. A liberal discount to teachers, ministers, churches, schools, lodges, &c. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT ON THE 26th day of February, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN G. SMITH, Jr., and CHARLES H. SMITH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of the creditors of each of them, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of March, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY A. PHILP, AMBROSE GEOGHEGAN, and MILES B. CARPENTER, heretofore carrying on business as H. A. PHILP & CO., in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of the estate of said bankrupts, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE.
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of March, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE S. PORTER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1876, at eleven o'clock A. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS ROWE, a bankrupt.—The undersigned will sell at public auction at Nos. 50 and 51 John street, in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 13th day of March, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., by Jacob Cole, auctioneer, all the personal property in and about the oil works late of Thomas Rowe, at the premises above mentioned, consisting of a large quantity of machinery, fixtures, tools, utensils, and materials lately used in the manufacture and boiling, refining, weighing, and storing of linseed-oil, together with carts, trucks, harness, &c., and office furniture and fixtures. Catalogues and further information may be had at the office of
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.
f21-1aw3wM

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIZA J. SMITH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Eliza J. Smith, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of her creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the — day of February, A. D. 1876.
FRANCIS W. HOLBROOK, Assignee, No. 318 Broadway, New-York City.
mh6-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of William H. Newman, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his voluntary petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 25th day of February, A. D. 1876.
WM. H. PRICE, Assignee.
f28-1aw3wM*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—BEEMAN & KRAFT, of Tuckahoe, City of Yonkers, having made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to Peter U. Fowler, of the City of Yonkers, all persons having claims against the said firm are hereby notified and requested to present them forthwith, with their vouchers, to
J. P. SANDERS, Attorney for Assignee, City of Yonkers, New-York.
f7-1aw6w-M*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

IF A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE WOULD like, in every respect superior accommodations in rooms and board, and where they can have almost exclusive use of the house in Summer, near Central Park, they can hear of just the place by addressing A. M., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN WISHING fine large rooms, with breakfast or full board, with private table, may find them in the home of a private family on Murray Hill. Address COMFORT, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING FIRST-CLASS accommodation in a very desirable house on a corner on 5th avenue, is desirous of renting their rooms, consisting of parlor and three bedrooms, with private table. Address R., Box 3,707 City Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE TWO DESIRABLE rooms to let, with or without board; excellent location; 33d st., near Madison av. Address B., Box No. 296, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, for families or single gentlemen, in the new and magnificently furnished house No. 26 East 50th st., near the Buckingham Hotel; private table if desired; reference.

IN FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, WITH OR WITHout board, a large, well-furnished room, with every convenience; 31st st., between Broadway and 5th av. Inquire at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

A SMALL NEW-ENGLAND FAMILY WISH to let two rooms on third floor, with board; house has modern improvements, and location unexceptionable in every particular.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, two large sunny rooms, elegantly furnished; all conveniences; table unexceptionable; terms moderate; single rooms also.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—GENTLEMEN OR married couple will find large handsomely-furnished rooms, third and fourth floors; running water; cheerful dining-room; parlor floor.

LARGE DOUBLE ROOM, WITH BOARD.—Gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. No. 123 West 45th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12th sts.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table.

NO. 33 WEST 30TH ST.—A FINE SUITE AND single rooms, to families and gentlemen, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH ST.—PLEASANT, SUNNY room on second floor, with board; also large room on fourth floor, front; terms moderate.

FIRST FLOOR TO RENT—WITH BOARD; private table if desired; also two single rooms; references exchanged. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

NO. 56 WEST 39TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, third floor, front, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 19 WEST 26TH ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms to rent, with excellent board.
F. LACHENMEYER.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 100 EAST.—Front rooms on third floor to let, with board; also one hall room.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 351.—SECOND FLOOR, handsomely furnished, together or separately, with or without board; terms moderate.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—LARGE EXTENSION room on first floor, and small room on fourth, with board.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with private table, for a family or party of gentlemen.

EXTENSION ROOM, WITH BOARD, HOT AND cold water; also a large south room on fourth floor, suitable for gentleman, at No. 128 East 23d st.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, fourth floor front, to let, with board.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, with a superior table, for families and gentlemen.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, NO. 119 EAST 23D ST., elegant rooms; also fine basement for office.

NO. 21 EAST 22D ST.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH board; no moving; terms moderate; reference.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, where there are no other boarders preferred, an unfurnished second or third floor of three rooms preferred, in an unexceptionable neighborhood, healthy and central, for a gentleman, wife, three children, (under five,) and nurse. Address, with full particulars, or not noticed, possession 14th inst., PERMANENT, Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO ADULTS, A LADY and her son, requiring two rooms adjoining; location must be first class; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address, stating terms, MURRAY HILL, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR A LITtle boy, seven years old. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, J. A. G., No. 1,238 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

HANDSOME ROOMS—SECOND FLOOR FRONT, to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 33 West 23d st.

NO. 113 EAST 19TH ST.—BEAUTIFULLY-FURnished rooms, sunny and cheerful, to rent at half price, in a very small family.

NO. 71 IRVING PLACE, NEAR 19TH ST., (Gramercy Park.)—To let, singly or en suite, furnished rooms, without board; terms low.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the Summer; house open 1st May. James G. Roe.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

LENOX HOUSE, NO. 72 5TH AV.—TO LET, a desirable suite of rooms, with board; also single room.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLOTTE LAING, plaintiff, against CHARLES EDWARD BROWN-SEQUARD, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y. City, within six days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred dollars, with interest on two hundred dollars thereof from the 1st day of December, 1875, and on five hundred dollars thereof from the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, besides the costs in this action.—Dated New-York, Jan'y 24th, 1876.
D. & T. McMAHON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, on the 24th day of February, 1876.
New-York, February 25, 1876. f28-1aw6wM*

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLOTTE LAING, plaintiff, against CHARLES EDWARD BROWN-SEQUARD, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 229 Broadway, in said City, within six days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred dollars, with interest from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, February 14, 1876.
D. & T. McMAHON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, on the 24th day of February, 1876.
New-York, February 25, 1876. f28-1aw6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—THE UNION CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, of Tennessee, plaintiff, against JULIUS E. RAHT, CHARLES RAHT, and JOHN THOMAS, defendants.—Summons—for relief.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 4, 1876.
SIMON STERNE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 16th day of February, 1876, and on the 23d inst. the said complaint was amended; and as so amended was duly filed in said Clerk's office on the 23d day of February, 1876, of which notice is hereby given.—Dated New-York, Feb. 24, 1876. SIMON STERNE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 61 Wall st., New-York City.
f28-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York.—CONRAD BROWN, plaintiff, against JOHN KEUNELL, Kate Keunell, his wife; Rosina Dorn, Augustus Thau, individually and as Trustee of Rosina Dorn, formerly Williams; Joseph A. Haynes, The People of the State of New-York, Henry Dorn, Barbara Dorn, his wife; John Dorn, and Amelia Dorn, his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Chambers street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 10, 1876.
LAWRENCE & WAEHNER, Plaintiff's attorneys.
f14-1aw6wM*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
MR. LESTER WALLACK, having recovered from his recent severe illness, will reappear on
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1876,
when the representation of Goldsmith's glorious comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER
will be resumed, with its
FINE SCENERY and APPOINTMENTS and GREAT CAST,
Mr. LESTER WALLACK....as....CHARLES MARLOW
Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, C. A. STEVENSON, J. W. SHANNON, E. M. HOLLAND, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, and Miss E. THORNTON.
"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER"
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

STEINWAY HALL. CREATION.
N. Y. Choral Union, Mr. P. S. Gilmore.
The grandest work of the immortal Haydn, the ORATORIO OF THE CREATION, will be produced at Steinway Hall, on
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7,
by the
NEW-YORK CHORAL UNION,
under the direction of
Mr. P. S. GILMORE.
SOLOISTS—Mrs. EMILY BUTMAN,
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON,
Mr. A. SOHST.
ORGANIST—Mr. H. BIALLA.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. To be had at Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway, the principal music stores, and the hall.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
at
STUTTGART, WURTEMBERG, GERMANY.
At this institute there are unsurpassed facilities for those who desire to qualify themselves either for the vocation of an artist or that of a teacher, and acquire a thorough education in vocal and instrumental music, the latter comprising piano, organ, violin, and violoncello; also in the theory and composition of music. As a proof of the qualifications of the establishment, we beg to mention that the celebrated Miss Mehlig received her entire accomplishment at the above institute. Terms for the usual number of instructions, departments for female scholars, $56, gold; for males, $61, gold, per annum. The examination for the reception of scholars for the Summer season (commencing April 19, 1876) opens on April 24, 1876. Reference, G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, New-York.
The administration of the Conservatory.
PROF. DR. FAISST.
STUTTGART, Feb. 8, 1876. PROF. DR. SCHOLL.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor.........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.........Mr. A. M. PALMER
LAST TWO WEEKS OF ROSE MICHEL. | 107th to 114th PERFORMANCE OF ROSE MICHEL. The greatest success of the year. Seats for any of the remaining nights may now be secured.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, will be produced with entirely new and most remarkably beautiful scenery, and with a cast embracing almost every member of this company, SARDOU'S last and best comedy-drama, in four acts, entitled
FERREOL.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 6.
The first representation of Mr. E. W. TULLIDGE'S
Great Jewish Play,
BEN ISRAEL.
MR. J. H. VINSON, IN THE TITLE ROLE.
MISS AMELIA WAUGH, AS RACHEL.
NEW COMPANY, SCENERY, AND EFFECTS.
Reserved Seats.........$1 00
Admission.........50
Gallery.........25

ATTRACTIVE NEW MUSIC.
"Singing of Birds," new anthem, with solos, for Easter, G. W. Warren, 75 cents; "Lullaby, oh! Baby Dear," cradle song, S. P. Wheat, sung by Mrs. Zelda Seguin, 40 cents; "Pond Lily Mazurka," Berg, 50 cents; "Wild Bells," song, Wand, 35 cents; new carols, "Ye Sons and Daughters of the Lord," J. R. Thomas; "Sweet Easter Bells," W. A. Pond, Jr., each 10 cents; "Bombastes Furioso" and "Don Quixote," two new marches by G. W. Warren, each 75 cents; "Emancipation Day," Braham, 35 cents; copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway; branch store, No. 39 Union square, New-York.

New-York | **THE CREATION.** | Choral Union
GILMORE,
STEINWAY HALL,
Tuesday, March 7.
CREATION. | CREATION.
GILMORE. | GILMORE.
THE CREATION

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST
Mr. JOSH HART.........Sole Proprietor and Manager
An entire change for the week commencing March 6.
Reappearance of Mr. G. K. Fortescue, and Kerneli and Bradley, Messrs. Crossley and Elder, Miss Jennie Hughes; first appearance of Mr. John Le Claire.
Revived for one week only, the burlesque of
ROSEMI SHELL,
with the original cast. New acts and sketches by the entire company. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16th st. and Broadway.
THEATRE OF PHENOMENAL SENSATIONS,
where lovely and accomplished ladies reign supreme.
Grand variety olio of sixty shining stars.
Evenings, 8; matinée Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 2.
Oneida Community, Phenomenal Cast, Grotesque Ballet, decidedly sensational. | Mlle. POULINE, Lilliputian Hippodrome, Pony Louise, | My Wife's Bonnet Statue Clogs, Musical Gems, Gymnastic Wonders.
Massaniello and full corps de ballet.

"CREATION." GILMORE.
TUESDAY, MARCH 7,
STEINWAY HALL.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, No. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE.........Manager
The popular resort. Crowded nightly with ladies, children, families, and social parties.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

STEINWAY HALL.
Grand Concert for the benefit of the Women's Centennial Union, March 11, 1876, given by THEODORE THOMAS AND HIS ORCHESTRA, assisted by other eminent artists. Particulars hereafter.

Gilmore | **ORATORIO OF THE CREATION.** | Creation.
NEW-YORK CHORAL UNION. | GILMORE'S ORCHESTRA
STEINWAY HALL,
Tuesday, March 7.

FROBISHER'S BLOOD AND BREATH!
For Lungs and Limbs of sedentary lives.
25 cents. Goodyear's—and all bookstores.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT owners of THE GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY will be held at the office, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, at 1 o'clock P. M., to receive the report of the Board of Trustees.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary and Controller.
FEB. 28, 1876.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM.
No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute.
Special attention to out of town orders.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—LA MOTT THOMSON vs. LAURA S. TAYLOR (as executrix of last will and testament of James B. Taylor, deceased.)—Notice is hereby given that by a judgment and decree of the Supreme Court, made in this action February 22, 1876, and entered in Oneida County, the undersigned was appointed Referee to take proof of the debts and claims of all creditors of James B. Taylor, late of New-York, deceased, who desire to come in under said decree, and are willing to contribute their proportion of the expenses of said action. That all such debts and claims must be presented and proved on or before April 8, 1876, or be excluded from the benefit of said decree. That the undersigned will attend to take such proof of such debts on Monday and Tuesday of each week, and such other days as any creditor shall request, at the office of H. W. Bentley, Esq., the Receiver herein, in the Hackett Block, in the city of Utica, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.
Dated Utica, February 23, 1876.
GEO. W. SMITH, Referee.

Notice is hereby given that by the judgment of the Supreme Court, in this action made February 22, 1876, the undersigned has been continued Receiver in the above entitled action, and all creditors of James B. Taylor, late of the City of New-York, deceased, who desire to avail themselves of the benefit of said judgment are requested to present and prove their claims before the Referee appointed in and by such judgment, on or before April 8, 1876, in accordance with his notice above.
Dated February 23, 1876.
HENRY W. BENTLEY, Receiver.
ADAMS & SWAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Utica, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—The HEBREW BENEVOLENT AND ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. NILES, Eliza W. Niles, his wife; Henry A. Lee, Caroline E. House, Eliza E. Demarest, Guy R. Pelton, Harriet E. Butler, Administratrix of Thomas Butler, deceased; Margaret Read, Joseph N. Graves, Charles E. Strong, Receiver of the Atlantic National Bank of New-York; Norman W. Dodge, Titus B. Meigs, George E. Dodge, William E. Dodge, Thomas M. Wyatt, Receiver of George W. Niles; Thomas Read, and Lavinia Schoonmaker, defendants.—Summons for relief, com. not ser.—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named Court, at his office in the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 247 Broadway, corner of Murray street, in the City, County, and State of New-York, within twenty days after service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated New-York, January 6th, 1876.
R. W. TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 247 Broadway, New-York City.
The complaint in this action has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York on the 6th day of January, 1876.
R. W. TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorney.
f7-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT.—CARLOTTA PESSELS, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM PESSELS, Defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1876.
GEORGE C. MOSES, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 29th day of January, 1876.
GEORGE C. MOSES, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja31-1aw6wM*

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mr. C. D. HESS.........Director
SECOND AND LAST WEEK of the season of KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
A brilliant repertoire for the closing nights.
ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 6,
will be given the second representation here, in English, of Meyerbeer's grand spectacular opera,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Mme. Julie Rosewald, Mrs. Seguin, Miss Lancaster, Mr. Conly, Mr. H. Peakes, and Mr. Joseph Maas all appearing.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7,
a special performance, for the benefit of HENRY PEAKES, will be given of Auber's sparkling opera,
FRA DIAVOLO.
Mme. Jennie Van Zandt as Zerlina.
Mr. PEAKES as Beppo.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING,
only performance of Gounod's grand opera,
FAUST.
Miss KELLOGG as Marguerite.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 9,
for the benefit of Mr. JOSEPH MAAS, will be given, for the first time this season, Verdi's grand opera,
IL TROVATORE.
Leonora.........Mme. Jennie Van Zandt
Manrico.........Mr. JOSEPH MAAS
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 10, Ambrose Thomas' beautiful work, MIGNON. Mignon, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
Grand Opera Matinée on SATURDAY, Miss Clara Louise Kellogg appearing.
SATURDAY NIGHT, farewell performance, Balfe's beautiful opera, ROSE OF CASTILE. Donna Elvira, Miss ANNIE MONTAGUE.
Reserved seats, $2. General admission, $1. Family circle, 50 cents. Sale of reserved seats at box office of the Academy of Music; at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE. Every night at 7:45.
Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
Thirteenth week, 87th to 94th performance of
PIQUE,
Mr. AUGUSTINE DALY'S GREAT PLAY OF TO-DAY.
An extraordinary cast:
PIQUE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES. | MISS FANNY DAVENPORT, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Hawkins, James Lewis, W. Davidge, F. Hardenberg, Maurice Barrymore, John Drew, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Holland, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.
**WEDNESDAY, MATINEE AT 1, (March 8,) EXTRA PIQUE MATINEE.
**Seventeenth Matinée of PIQUE SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.
FRIDAY NIGHT, March 17, one hundredth performance of Pique. The Centennial festivities of Pique will begin Monday, March 13, and during the week ten performances of Pique will be given, viz.: Every evening at 7:45, and at Matinées Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, at all of which Silver Change will be given at the box-office, and on the 100th performance Gold change will be given instead of fractional currency.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
Mr. G. F. ROWE as WAIFTON STRAY, in his
BRASS. BRASS. BRASS. BRASS. BRASS. BRASS. BRASS. BRASS. BRASS. BRASS. BRASS. BRASS. BRASS. BRASS. BRASS.
The quarto-centennial performance at the MATINEE, SATURDAY, March 11, will be commemorated by the presentation to each lady of a Memento Ring. REMEMBER, MATINEE, MARCH 11.
"See this ring!" "Fact! Fact!! I assure you."
Box office open 8 to 4. Reserved seats, $1 50.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. ELEVENTH WEEK OF
JULIUS CÆSAR,
the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
** A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
** MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

CHICKERING HALL. CROMWELL.
Prof. G. R. CROMWELL
has the honor to announce his entirely new
ILLUSTRATED LECTURE, entitled,
THE OLD AND THE NEW,
commencing on
MONDAY, March 6, 1876, at 8 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents; no extra charge for reserved seats, which can be procured at E. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 23 Union square. Prof. F. F. MULER, Organist.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers.......Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
ENORMOUS SUCCESS.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
MRS. G. C. HOWARD RENEWS HER OLD TRIUMPH.
THE GREAT PLAY NEVER SO WELL ACTED.
SLAVIN'S GEORGIA JUBILEE SINGERS.
Every Night, and Saturday Matinee at 2 P. M.

TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WORKING WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, No. 38 Bleecker st., at Association Hall, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., TUESDAY EVENING, March 7, 1876, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, Rev. George H. Hepworth, Dorman B. Eaton, Esq., and Benjamin K. Phelps, Esq. Vocal music by Miss Henrietta Beebe and Miss Clementine Lasar; organist, John Zimdel. Tickets may be obtained, without charge, at the rooms of the Union, at Association Hall, and at the principal music stores.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS DAY.
EVENING AT 8. KATE FISHER AND HORSE WONDER, In THREE FAST MEN and EAGLE EYE. | MATINEE AT 2. A. H. Sheldon, T. Wood, Louise Sylvester, H. Colton, Nellie Sandford, H. Stewart, in 3-act melodrama, WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

JAMES PARTON.
"ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO."
TUESDAY EVENING, March 7, at 8 P. M., Chartier Institute, No. 107 West 58th st.
Tickets, at the door, 50 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Opera-House, Broadway and 29th st.
JULIUS THE SNOOZER.
THE PHOUR TRAMPS.
CORSICAN BROTHERS, OR WHICH IS WHICH.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

GILMORE'S ORCHESTRA.
NEW-YORK CHORAL UNION.
"CREATION." | STEINWAY HALL
"CREATION." | TUESDAY NIGHT.
"CREATION."

TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE,
Late Bryant's. Great hit of the double entertainment. The SPLENDID VARIETY COMPANY and the famous CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS.
Matinée Thursday and Saturday.

BEN ISRAEL.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
THIS EVENING.

INSTRUCTION.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES, No. 45 West 29th st., between Broadway and 6th av.—German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English classes for ladies and gentlemen. The conversational system of Profs. Heness and Sauveur, of Boston. Hours of instruction, 10 to 12 M.; 2 to 6 P. M.; 7:30 to 10 P. M. Experimental classes gratis from 7:30 to 8 P. M.
H. COHN, A. C. D'HENZEL, Principals.

A GREAT REDUCTION.—GOLDSMITH'S BEAUtiful system of penmanship taught in ten lessons; terms reduced nearly one-half. Apply this week, from 3 to 8 o'clock, at No. 56 West 4th st.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Winter term begins Feb. 2.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 1,193 Broadway, gives private lessons day or evening. Stiffness, cramping, and trembling cured in twenty lessons for $16.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WILL INSTRUCT young ladies, either in a class or as single pupils. Special studies or a general course may be pursued. Address MISS V., Station L, New-York City.

MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with teachers, tutors, and governesses, visiting or resident. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st. Hours, 12 till 4.

FINE ARTS.

ART.
NOW ON EXHIBITION
at the
SCHENCK ART GALLERY,
No. 60 Liberty st.,
A choice collection of American and Foreign
OIL PAINTINGS,
To be sold at AUCTION on THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
MARCH 9 AND 10,
At 12 o'clock each day.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AVENUE.
For particulars send for a circular.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTIES HAVING $5,000 TO $10,000 to invest can make a favorable arrangement and get a fair return for their money in a business which is not a speculation. Address or call on S. B. FERRIS, No. 403 Broadway.

THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE PROPOSED CHANGES IN RATES.

REASONS WHY THE DEPARTMENT SHOULD NOT BE MADE SELF-SUSTAINING—FREQUENT CHANGES IN THE LAWS INJURIOUS—THE USEFULNESS OF THE FAST MAIL TRAINS POINTED OUT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 4, 1876.

Mr. George Jones, of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, was before the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads Thursday morning, on the subject of the proposed changes in the postal rates of second and third class matter. Mr. Hamlin explained the questions which the committee were considering. He showed from the statement of the Post Office Department that there is a very large deficiency in the transportation of second and third class matter—the second-class matter being newspapers and periodicals sent to regular subscribers, and the third-class matter being transient newspapers, periodicals, books, and merchandise. The views of Mr. Jones were asked concerning the increase in rates on newspaper and periodical postage, and the disposition of the questions touching the merchandise.

Mr. Jones said that he desired to say in the beginning that he did not concur with the proposition that the Post Office Department should be made self-sustaining. The settlement of the new States and Territories had been greatly aided by the low postal rates, and if the Post Office had been made self-sustaining the high cost of communication with the settled parts of the country would have been strong inducements against emigration from the older States. He thought one of the purposes of the Post Office Department was the diffusion of information, and it touched the interests of every individual in the nation more nearly than any other department of the Government. He never had heard any complaint from the people against paying taxes for the Post Office deficiency. He spoke of the frequent changes of postal rates as being unwise and unjust to publishers who made their rates for the year in advance. Mr. Hamlin took pains to explain that the last change was not made without notice on the last day of the session, but that the amendments had been drawn in committee, regularly reported, and laid upon the desks of Senators and members of the House two or three days before the action was taken. Mr. Jones replied that there had been little discussion or deliberation, and no notice given to the country. Mr. Hamlin admitted that the action had been hasty in that sense. Mr. Jones referred to the change in the rates on transient newspapers, and explained how the increase was injurious to publishers and a hardship on the people, besides involving the Government in the loss of revenues. THE TIMES, with a supplement sheet, which was often issued, could not be sent through the mails in single copies for less than four cents, which was equal to the selling price of the paper.

Before the postage was increased it was usual to sell large numbers of copies for persons to send away, with articles or advertisements marked, or for other reasons. The postage was now such a large item of expense that in all such cases the buyers took the smallest number of copies which would meet their wants. It had also been customary for people of moderate means living in the City to subscribe to the papers, and, after reading, mail them to their friends in the country. This practice had been greatly discontinued owing to the high rate of postage. He gave the chairman of the committee a statement from the Postmaster of New-York, showing that the receipts at that office for transient printed matter had decreased several hundred thousand dollars since the change of the postal law.

There was no disposition on the part of the committee to retain the increased rates on transient matter, so that question needed little argument. Mr. Hamlin therefore alluded to the loss in the transportation of second-class matter at the present rate of two cents per pound, and after some conversation upon this point put this question: Suppose it should be the judgment of the committee that in some manner the deficiency in the second-class matter should be decreased, which would Mr. Jones regard the less objectionable, to increase the rates of prepayment, or to go back to the old method and collect postage from the subscribers? Mr. Jones declined to make any choice between the two methods, because, he said, both were wholly objectionable. It was like the privilege he used to have when a school-boy of choosing his form of punishment. He expressed the general opinion, however, that publishers would hereafter have to pay the postage, whatever the rate, because of the greater convenience to the subscribers, who would not again wish to be troubled with the quarterly payment of small bills of a few cents for postage.

At this point Mr. Jones digressed from the general line of argument to speak of the usefulness of the Fast Mail Trains. He told the committee that the direct saving by these Fast Mail Trains in business transactions amounted annually to the cost of maintaining the entire Post Office Department. All business drafts and papers between New-York and Chicago were cashed twenty-four hours earlier than they had been before the advent of the Fast Mails, and thus one day's interest was saved in all the vast transactions between the two cities and between New-York and the whole area of the western country reached by these trains. It was impossible to calculate the amount, but he thought certainty it must be equal to the entire cost of the Post Office Department. This statement rather surprised the members of the committee, who seemed never to have had their attention called to this feature of the case. Another important point was made by Mr. Jones with respect to the effect of the reduction of postage in Great Britain on the establishment and growth of the daily press. Twenty-five years ago the London *Times* opposed the reduction of the rates of postage because it was able to pay the penny stamp upon each copy, which tax was sufficient to prevent the establishment of cheap daily journals. When this penny tax was abolished at the time of the general reduction of postage, cheap papers began to spring up all over the kingdom, and the *Times* was forced to reduce its price one half, and several papers in Great Britain now surpassed it in daily circulation. If he were taking a selfish view of the case, he would ask for the highest possible rates, since the strong papers of the country could afford to pay them, and the weak papers could not. The result would be the destruction of a vast number of daily papers and the giving the monopoly of the newspaper business into the hands of the large and well-established companies.

The free carriage of local newspapers in the county where issued was referred to, and Mr. Jones said while he did not oppose that provision of law, he thought if the Committee were determined to make the Post Office Department self-sustaining, they should begin by charging something for that service, which was now rendered for nothing. He spoke in the strongest terms of opposition to frequent changes of the laws, and believed it the law were continued in operation sufficiently long to show its effects, and till sufficient data and information could be obtained, the wisdom of the existing rates would be vindicated.

THE POSTAL-CARD SYSTEM.

A MEMORIAL IN FAVOR OF ITS ABOLITION—MANUFACTURERS AND STATIONERS DAMAGED BY IT—THE GOVERNMENT COMPETING WITH PRIVATE CITIZENS AT RUINOUS RATES.

For a year or more past, a strong feeling of hostility toward the manufacture and sale of postal cards, stamped envelopes, &c., by the Post Office Department, has been developed on the part of the envelope manufacturers, printers, and stationers throughout the country. Representatives of these interests claim that the policy of the department in this respect is not only a losing one to the Government, but a direct war on their own interests as manufacturers and tradesmen. They claim that each postal card mailed within the United States costs the Treasury 1¾ cents or 75 per cent. more than it is sold for, and the business of furnishing stamped envelopes, and printing business addresses on them gratuitously involves a considerable loss to the Government, besides damaging their trade and placing the Government in the position of a competitor with its own citizens. In January last a committee representing the envelope manufacturers, printers, and stationers throughout the United States, to the number of many hundreds, appeared before the House Committee on Appropriations and the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and submitted an elaborate series of arguments against the system of postal cards and stamped envelopes as at present administered. The entire subject was discussed at much length, both before the committees of Congress and in interviews with Postmaster General Jewell, and the manufacturers feel assured that the changes they have urged upon the authorities will be, in part at least, adopted.

The chief ground upon which the friends of a change base their argument is that the present system establishes an unjust, unfair, and necessarily unequal competition between the Government and private citizens, and the deficit of $8,000,000 per year in the receipts of the Post Office Department is largely owing to this cause. They have the word of the Postmaster General that the inevitable result of these increasing deficits in any private business establishment would be bankruptcy, and they ask that in justice to the tax-payers and to the interests of trade the department cease to do business for the people free of charge, or at least authorize such a judicious increase of rates as will permit private firms and individuals to compete with the Government on an equitable basis.

The representations and demands of the manufacturers are embraced in the following series of statements.

1. That stamped envelopes now furnished by the Post Office are furnished exclusively *for sale*, and not for Government use.

2. That the manufacture and sale of stamped envelopes, and the printing of address cards on the same by the Government without any just charge therefor, is an unjust and improper interference with your petitioners' business.

3. That the Government thereby becomes a powerful competitor against all envelope manufacturers, printers, lithographers, stationers, and over fifty thousand dealers throughout the country, for business which should be conducted solely by private citizens and with private capital.

4. That the Government by soliciting orders for envelopes through its 36,000 Postmasters and carriers comes upon the market as a retail dealer, offering to print address cards on them without charge, and in direct competition with envelope manufacturers, printers, stationers and other dealers, none of whom can afford to print envelopes for their customers gratuitously.

5. That the Government delivers envelopes through the mails to all of its 36,000 Post Offices without charge to the consumer, overburdening the mails by adding many hundreds of tons annually, and increasing the rates charged by transportation companies for the mail service. While your petitioners are compelled to pay for such transportation, they cannot compete with the Government, which has its printing and transportation done at the public expense.

6. That supplying stamped envelopes, at less than cost, benefits only large firms and corporations, who are abundantly able to pay a fair price for making and printing envelopes.

7. That by this interference of the Government, the business of manufacturers, stationers, and printers is largely diminished, their machinery reduced in value, many hands thrown out of employment, and a great want of confidence felt in the trade, because the regulation of the prices of envelopes can be made arbitrarily by a single officer of the Government.

8. That this action of the Government operates as an invidious discrimination against your petitioners, and one not made against any other class of manufacturers or dealers; and constitutes a dangerous precedent, which, if followed in other departments of the Government on all articles requiring a stamp, would powerfully tend to discourage private enterprise, and concentrate in a single department of the Government unwarrantable powers.

The envelope manufacturers, printers, and stationers respectfully represent that the United States Government, through the Post Office Department, has been for some years past manufacturing, selling, and printing envelopes, together with newspaper wrappers and postal cards, at or below their cost to the Government, and delivering the same through the mails, to all parts of the country, free of charge, at a loss to the Post Office Department of the cost of transportation, handling, &c.; printing address cards on the same gratuitously for merchants and others, requiring a large clerical force to receive copy and transmit orders for the same, at a total estimated loss to the department for the fiscal year 1875 of $4,925,736.

The cost to the Government of handling this immense mass of stamped envelopes and postal cards is undoubtedly very great. Each order for stamped envelopes or postal cards has to pass through twenty-one different clerks and be recorded in ten record books and eight blanks. The cost of transporting the 150,000,000 of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers through the mails at the average rate of first-class matter—$1 14 per pound—costs over $1,700,000, and for the 107,500,000 postal cards also registered as first-class matter, $857,850. The postal cards alone, the manufacturers allege, cost the Government in the end three-fourths of a cent apiece more than it receives for them. In the case of a package of 1,000 cards the original cost, when delivered by the contractor at Springfield, Mass., is $1 40. The package, which is inclosed in a light box, weighs altogether eight pounds, and costs for transportation as first-class matter ($1 14 per pound) $9 12. After the cards have been forwarded to the various offices and sold, they are again placed in the mails and sent to their destination as first-class matter. The 1,000 cards, exclusive of the box in which they were first packed, weigh six pounds, which, at $1 14 per pound, entails an additional expense of $6 84 on the Post Office Department for transportation a second time, making the entire outlay by the Government $17 36 per 1,000, against $10 received from the public as the price of the cards. On this calculation, the net loss on each 1,000 cards is $7 36. By substituting the sale of cent stamps, which could be printed at a cost of fifteen cents per 1,000, and allowing private individuals to furnish their own cards, the whole cost to the Government would be reduced to $6 99 per 1,000, leaving a round profit of $3 01 per 1,000, or over $300,000 per year instead of a loss of three quarters of a million, as at present. Or, if the Government insists upon the retention of the postal-card system, an average price of one and one-fourth cents per card, together with their transportation as third-class matter at a cost of twenty cents per pound would realize a yearly profit to the Government of $250,000. In fine, the manufacturers urge that if only postage stamps were used and stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, and postal cards abolished the increase of net revenue to the department would be over $2,783,811 annually. This statement is fortified by the fact that since the postal cards came into general use the yearly deficiency in the department has increased from $4,636,363 in 1873, to $7,815,878 in 1874, and $8,181,602 19 in 1875, while for the Centennial year the estimated deficiency is over $9,000,000.

An instance of the manner in which Government competition is affecting the business of envelope manufacturers and stationers throughout the country is shown in the fact that many of the largest firms in the country, who formerly purchased their envelopes of private dealers, and had their addresses printed on them afterward, are now obtaining the same quality of goods from the Government at prices which defy private competition. Wells, Fargo & Co., of San Francisco, who used to order 100,000 envelopes per month of Eastern manufacture, now obtain them exclusively from the Government. The Post Office Department at Washington has flooded the country, North, West, and South, with stamped specimens of envelopes, newspaper wrappers, &c., which they will furnish at prices only a trifle above the actual value of the stamps, at the same time offering to print the name and Post Office address of the buyer free of charge. In the South and West, where these "specimens" were originally distributed in large quantities, the innocent inhabitants took to using them as genuine envelopes, merely drawing a pen through the advertisement on the face and writing the address over it. This was finally put a stop to by the Government and in the specimens now issued the stamps are canceled. A leading manufacturer of this City, who was among the committee who visited the Postmaster General last month, says that Mr. Jewell freely admitted that the present system was ruinous to private business, but pleaded that he saw no way to a change without enhancing the cost of the service to the public. The manufacturers, however, are confident that Congress will take some action toward their protection.

DISPUTED LAND TITLES.

A LARGE TRACT OF LAND IN ELIZABETH IN DISPUTE—DETAILS OF THE CLAIM.

A gentleman named Frost, living in Green Village, Morris County, N. J., has a land claim on account of a defective title to a very large piece of property, valued at upward of a quarter of a million of dollars, in the heart of the City of Elizabeth. The estate is part of a large tract of land inherited many years ago by the wife of the late Major Denman, with four others. Major Denman, after his marriage, purchased all the right, title, and interest of the four, and supposed that his marriage invested him with a fee title to his wife's share. Acting on this assumption, he had the estate surveyed and divided into city lots, and sold it in parcels or in single lots to those desiring to purchase. The property is now in the hands of about a hundred different owners, who for many years have held their estates without ever entertaining any doubt as to their titles. When Major Denman died he left a widow and two daughters. At Mrs. Denman's death she made a will leaving all her personal and real property to her daughters. One of the Misses Denman subsequently married Mr. Frost, who puts in a claim to the whole of the estate on behalf of his wife. The tract of land in dispute begins at a point in or near East Jersey street, midway between Second and Third streets, and runs in a direct line south of Elizabeth avenue, touching the avenue at about the centre of the block between Second and Third streets; thence up Elizabeth avenue to First avenue, and along First avenue to a point about a quarter of a block west of the Long Branch Railroad; thence northerly over the railroad at Elizabeth avenue, to a point just south of East Jersey and Fourth streets, and thence to the place of beginning. The ground covers about twenty acres, and takes in parts of ten City blocks. Public school building No. 1 stands on part of the tract. The Memorial Baptist Church and the Congregational church stand on others, and six of the lots are owned by the Central Railroad Company. The persons owning the lands—those, rather, who suppose that they own them—held a meeting on Friday evening last in the Congregational Church on Third street, to determine what to do in the premises. About one hundred persons were present. The Central Railroad Company was represented by Mr. E. D. Smith. The company, through their counsel, offered to pay the expense of retaining Chancellor Williamson and the expenses of a suit in chancery, if the others interested would pay the attorney's fees. Mr. J. C. Denman, a son of Major Denman, was present. He stated that he would consult with the heirs to the property, and make an effort to settle the matter privately and without any legal difficulty. At his request, the meeting adjourned without taking any definite steps until Monday of next week.

RELIGIOUS TEACHINGS.

SINLESSNESS OF CHRIST.

SERMON BY REV. DR. FOSS, AT THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH STREET AND MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The morning services at this church were conducted by Rev. Dr. Foss, President of Wesleyan College, who preached from the text, "For He hath made Him to be sin for us, who knew no sin, that we might be made the righteousness of God in Him," being the twenty-first verse of the fifth chapter of the Second Corinthians. Dr. Foss said that we must take the words of the text as they stand. It says that Christ was made sin for us, and that He died in order that we might be made to righteousness of God in Him. How this was to be accomplished he could not tell if Paul could not. But in what sense was the word sin to be taken? We know what it is not. Sin is either a quality or an act, and here the word is used in a figurative sense. The text cannot mean that Christ became a sinner, for Christ was true to his nature. He was all purity, goodness, sincerity, truthfulness, holiness; he hated and abhorred sin with his whole soul and nature; he knew no sin either of commission or omission. He never failed to perform his duty to the full. We never read that he forgot or omitted anything, not even the smallest duty. Neither could it mean that Christ came under any guilt, or any taint of guilt, and here he would lift his voice, he said, against the horrible dogmas of some of the theologians that Christ came under the dominion of sin. Luther, in his commentary on the Epistle to the Galatians, had said that Christ was an adulterer, a blasphemer, and a murderer, and although it might be considered blasphemy to call Christ an accursed sinner, yet, says Luther, He was of all sinners the greatest! But Luther's mind evidently thought differently from what his pen wrote, for immediately afterward he says that Christ was innocent of all sin as concerning His own person. Then, how could Christ be guilty if He was innocent in His own person? He [the preacher] would take the words of Scripture on this point. Pilate said, "What evil hath He done? I have found no cause of death in Him;" and God said, "this is my beloved son in whom I am well pleased." Perhaps other passages of Scripture might enable us to determine the meaning of the text. In God's expostulation with Cain, when he brought his offering of the fruits of the ground which were not accepted, God said, "Why art thou wroth, and why is thy countenance fallen? If thou doest well shalt thou not be accepted, and if thou doest not well, sin lieth at the door." Sin then lies at the door of the wrong-doer. In Corinthians we read that he was made a curse for us, and in Dueteronomy it is said "he that is hanged on a tree is accursed of God." But in how much did Christ suffer for our sins? He certainly could not have suffered the whole penalty attaching to all the sins of millions and millions of men committed through countless ages. It was absurd to say that in a single day he suffered all these penalties. He could not have suffered the biting remorse and the hopelessness of the sinner, the two greatest penalties the wrong-doer has to suffer. If Christ suffered all the penalty of our sins then the atonement was valueless. Now what was the nature of this suffering, and to what did it lead? He took our sins not into but on Him that we might be made the righteousness of God. Thus God forgave us and made us clean of our sins. In common life it might be a hazardous experiment to forgive in this wholesale manner. Suppose the Governor of this State should write out, as he has the power to do, a free pardon for every criminal in the State Prison, should order the doors to be opened and every one of them to be set free; what would people think of it? What would the newspapers say? There would be extreme danger in such a course, for the Governor of the State cannot do what God does; he cannot make men righteous and honest; he cannot transform the guilty into the innocent. The men released would be criminals still, although they might show their pardons given by the Governor. But God can do more than forgive; He can make us the righteousness of God, can wash away all guilt and make us new men.

Referring to another portion of the text, Dr. Foss said that if Christ bore our sins for us it is certain that we are sinners, for Christ would not have suffered a crucifixion had it not been an absolute necessity. It would have been a needless cruelty. He had heard, he said, a story of a lady of noble birth who once exclaimed: "What is all this talk about sin and sinners; I am as happy as a bird." And so, perhaps, she was; happy through ignorance, but how would it be with her when the account of her life came to be cast up. Would she then be happy as a bird? Another lady asked, "Am I to be saved on the same plan as my footman; if so, I don't want to be saved at all." The scheme was the same for all, rich or poor, bound or free. The wicked shall be turned into hell. Be reconciled with God while there is yet time. What is God's method of salvation? It is boundless, measureless mercy; it is the method of Calvary; it is love. Look on the cross and see the dying Saviour, dying to save us through love. Regard not the thunder and lightning and the war of elements which played around Him at that dread hour, but look on Him and see Him dying a cruel death to save us. There are, he said, several kinds of love. There is complacent, self-satisfied love, and there is love strong and stronger than death. He had known women who, tied to a drunken husband, had striven and fallen, and had risen and striven again to reclaim them. One such, when tenderly caring for a man of this kind, had been asked how she could love him, and she had answered, "I love the very ground he treads on." This was love indeed. Some of his hearers complained of their prodigal sons. If they wanted to reclaim them they must use the method of Christ. Don't write reproachful and savage letters to them; write loving ones or none. There was once a brave soldier who had committed many misdeeds and had been punished again and again, but all was useless. The Colonel of the regiment said to his aid, "What shall I do with this man?" I have tried everything, but it has no effect. "Try forgiveness, Colonel," said the aid; "you have not yet tried that." It was tried, and the man was so astonished and so moved that he became a totally different character. But we must not go on in our sin week after week, trusting to forgiveness at last. We must turn aside now, remembering that salvation is as near to us as is sin. Christ has taken our sins on Him; He has descended into all the mire and filth of sin; it has not entered into Him, but it is laid on Him, and there deep down He is beneath man ready to raise him up out of the slough.

"WHAT SHALL IT PROFIT?"

SERMON BY REV. JOSEPH L. JOWITT AT THE CHURCH OF THE ADVENT.

After having been closed two years, the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Advent, in Fifty-seventh street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, was reopened for Divine services yesterday morning. The church edifice was erected about 1870 on leased grounds by Rev. Dr. Thrall and his friends. An unfortunate dispute occurred a little more than two years ago, arising from an attempt to introduce the reformed Prayer-book, which resulted in the closing of the church. A long litigation which ensued was finally concluded with the sale, under a mortgage foreclosure, of the church property to the present congregation, which worships according to the orthodox customs. Rev. Joseph L. Jowitt, the present Rector, was formerly Assistant Pastor of St. Thomas' Church, and later was in charge of Grace Church, Brooklyn. He conducted the services yesterday, and preached from the text, "For what is a man profited if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"—Matthew xvi., 26. The preacher first took up and discussed the circumstances under which the question was asked by Jesus. The latter had been foretelling the sufferings about to be borne by Him. Peter, one of his disciples, had taken Him to task with the rebuke, "Be it far from Thee, Lord; this shall not be unto Thee." Here was his own disciple appealing to His human nature and making it more difficult for Him; and then Jesus rebukes him. As far as this world is concerned, said the speaker, everything is not lost by taking up the cross. Nothing is gained that is worth the having by refusing the cross. The question put to His disciples by the Divine Master was one of profit and loss. St. Luke, in describing the occurrence, uses the word "himself" in the place of "soul." The soul is the very man himself. When the Saviour speaks of the soul being lost, He does not mean it will be annihilated, but lost in the sense of being ruined. The Saviour alludes to the terrible possibility of the soul's missing the very object of his being. The question "what shall it profit" comes home nowhere so forcibly as in this great Metropolis. It is asked with the outgoing of every vessel across the seas, and every railroad train across the mighty continent. The question here is asked in the hearts of each one of us. The question is asked by One who knows us, our undertakings, and that we are but dust. The necessity of making good use of our opportunities while on earth was then alluded to by the speaker, who closed his discourse with a fervent exhortation to those present to take the words of the text to heart, to ponder over them, and to live in accord with their signification.

ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.

Officer Powers, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was asked on Saturday night to arrest Rachel and William Thompson, who live in the rear of No. 245 West Forty-sixth street, and who were very disorderly. He proceeded to comply with this request, when he was met by Mrs. Thompson, who, with an axe, aimed a blow at the officer's head, which, but for skillful parrying, would have cleft it in twain. Thompson then seized a large carving knife, threatening to kill Powers with it. The couple were finally arrested and brought to the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, where the husband was discharged, the wife being held to keep the peace.

ARREST OF A NOTED FORGER.

THE LATEST CRIME OF "ED" HALL—SOME OF HIS PREVIOUS EXPLOITS.

The notorious Edward J. Hall, better known as "Ed" Hall, one of the most accomplished and expert forgers in the country, was arrested yesterday morning by Detective McDougall, of the Central Office, for attempting to dispose of forged bonds. His arrest gives a clue to the robbery of Mr. Owen O'Connor, of No. 71 Broadway, on Oct. 22, 1872. Mr. O'Connor left the Safe Deposit Company, corner of Liberty street and Broadway, having previously placed in his coat pocket a package containing fifty $1,000 bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, which he had withdrawn from the Safe Deposit Company. When he reached the corner of Broadway and Park row, he found to his surprise that he had been robbed of his bonds. Since that time no trace of the missing securities has been discovered by the Police. On Wednesday last Detectives Elder and McDougall learned that one of the bonds was in the possession of a banking-house in Nassau street, who informed Detective McDougall that it had been given them as collateral security for a loan by Mr. George W. Perry, a feed merchant living in West Forty-seventh street. Mr. Perry stated that he had received the bond from one Edward Hall. On Mr. Perry giving a description of the Hall from whom he received the bond, Detective McDougall recognized "Ed" Hall as the operator. Hall's house and his usual haunts have been searched and watched by the detectives since last Thursday, but without success until yesterday morning, when Detective McDougall saw Hall standing at Twenty-sixth street and Broadway. Stepping up to him the detective said, "I have been looking for you for some time. I want you to walk down to Head-quarters with me." Hall merely smiled and said, "With pleasure, Mr. McDougall," and accompanied the detective. Hall is a man of fine figure and appearance, and is about thirty seven years old. He first became noted by his connection with the gang of forgers comprising Andrew Roberts, Frank Gleason, Walter Sheridan, "Spence" Pettis, George Engles, Stephen Raymond, and Williamson, now in the Tombs. Hall was supposed to have aided Williamson in circulating some of the forged New-York Central bonds in Wall street. In last November a genuine letter of credit down by the Bank of British North America in Montreal to their branch office in this City was stolen from a gentleman in this City, and fell into the hands of a gang of forgers, who executed a number of forged letters of credit, which were presented at the branch offices of the bank in various cities in the Union and paid, the forgers realizing about fifty thousand dollars from their work. Among the branch offices thus victimized was that of Ottawa, and there the bank officials luckily made a memorandum of the numbers of the notes paid out by them on the forged letter of credit. On the discovery of the forgeries Superintendent Walling was telegraphed to, and he placed Detectives Elder and McDougall on the case. A woman named Emma Waters attempted to have some of the Canadian bank notes exchanged for American money at the branch office of the bank, corner of Warren street and Broadway, and she was at once arrested. She said that the notes had been given her by a man whom she met in a Fourth avenue car. On the same day a German named Ernest Schilling came into the exchange office of Clark & Son, corner of Chatham and Chambers streets, and endeavored to have some more of the notes exchanged. Schilling was an old ex-convict, and the inventor of what is known as the "false-top sample case," used by shoplifters. Clark & Son asked him to call again, and when he did so he was arrested. He informed the detectives that the notes had been given him by a man in a beer saloon at No. 6 Centre street, and on going there he pointed out "Ed" Hall, who was arrested. Hall stoutly denied any acquaintance with the woman Waters and Schilling, and owing to the bad character of both, and the fact that the woman could not identify Hall, the Judge decided that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant Hall's detention, and he was discharged. Since that event, up to his present arrest, nothing further was heard of him. Yesterday he was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth at the Washington Place Police Court, and remanded for further examination.

THE ART OF BURGLARY.

SKILLFUL ROBBERY OF A JEWELRY STORE—THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF GOODS CARRIED OFF.

An extensive and very skillful burglary was committed early yesterday morning at the jewelry store of Messrs. Marsters & Clawson, No. 132 Chatham street. The first intimation which the Police received of the affair was furnished by a boy employed in the store of Mr. James Tyler, dealer in bedding and feathers, at No. 130 Chatham street. The boy, happening to pass his employer's store at 8 A. M., observed that the door stood ajar. Surmising that the book-keeper of the establishment might have entered the boy went in, and to his astonishment discovered that such was not the case. He then went round the corner to Baxter street, and reported the circumstance to Patrolman Bowen, who was on duty in that vicinity, and with whom the boy returned to the store, and made the still more startling discovery that a hole large enough to admit the body of a man had been made in the partition separating Mr. Tyler's store from the establishment of Messrs. Marsters & Clawson. Strewn on the floor were a number of quilts and a number of matrasses, which hah been piled against the partition were placed a few feet away on the same side of the store, but nearer to the Chatham street door. Having crept through the opening in the partition, the first objects that attracted the gaze of the officer were a safe with its door standing wide open and a number of burglar's tools, including several disconnected sections of a jimmy, which lay scattered on the floor. The various compartments and drawers of the safe stood open and empty. The officer informed Capt. Lowery, at the Sixth Precinct, who, after dispatching a messenger for the proprietors of the store, went thither and saw substantially what the officer had described to him. Pending a further investigation of the premises, Mr. Marsters arrived. He said that every article of jewelry, consisting of gold and silver watches, chains, silver-ware, rings, and other items of stock which had been stored in the safe on Saturday night, had been taken, and computed the firm's loss at $30,000. The arrangements of the burglars were complete in every detail, and it was evident that the robbery was the work of accomplished and experienced men, well acquainted with the surroundings of the premises.

Nos. 130 and 132 Chatham street is a comparatively old structure, located between Baxter and Pearl streets, and guarded on the rear by tenements, entered from Donovan's lane and Baxter street. Close to the windows of the first floor, which are supplied with iron shutters, is a bridge leading from the Donovan's lane houses to those on Baxter street. As there is no other way by which the rear of Nos. 130 and 132 Chatham street could be reached than by entering the lane on Baxter street, it is evident that the mode of procedure of the burglars was as follows: Taking care to first station one of their number in front of the store on Chatham street to keep a sharp lookout for the policeman on that post and to warn them of his approach by a tap on the door or some other signal, the gang entered Donovan's lane through the alleyway in Baxter street, ascended the bridge, and dropped into the yard beneath. From the fact that an iron-shuttered window in the basement was found open, it is clear that they forced admittance to the cellar at this point, and entered the store of Mr. Tyler by means of a stairway communicating with the first floor. They next cut a hole two feet square in the lath and plaster partition dividing Mr. Tyler's place from that of the jewelers, and, having done that, directed their attention to the safes placed against the opposite wall. One of these safes, built in 1847, contained all the stock of jewelry which had been taken from the show-cases on the counters on Saturday evening, besides about six hundred dollars in checks and bonds. This safe could not be seen by a person looking through the store from the street, being hidden by a large glass case. In opening the safe a padlock securing the outer hasp was first broken by a few wrenches of a stout steel bar, after which the door was pryed open with a strong sectional jimmy, and the drawers next rifled of their valuable contents. After stowing away the jewelry in capacious pockets and sachels, the thieves retreated through the opening in the partition to Tyler's store, and then passed out to the street by the regular way. Messrs. Marsters & Clawson say that at the least calculation one hundred and fifty watches, valued at from nine to ten thousand dollars, $1,000 worth of silverware, and $11,000 worth of miscellaneous jewelry were taken away by the burglars. Sixty of the watches were the property of customers who had left them to be repaired. A tin box containing other property of less value was also emptied of its contents. The Police have no clue to the robbers as yet.

OUR BAD EXAMPLE FOLLOWED.

Montreal makes a complaint of stolen vouchers. A telegram thus explains it: "Considerable excitement prevails about the Court-house concerning the disappearance of a number of written depositions containing all the evidence taken by Mr. Commissioner Hemming in relation to the Prothonotaries' office. Mr. Hemming believes that they were stolen from the Grand Jury room in the Court-house on Ash Wednesday, as that was a holiday, and that the purloiner is some one connected with the Prothonotaries' office who was affected by the investigation. Fortunately, however, for the objects of the inquiry, Mr. Hemming has all the missing evidence in print, as it was published very fully in the papers, and he will be able to make his report upon the published evidence. A reward has been offered for the recovery of the documents. Hon. Mr. Angers, Attorney General, now in town, has ordered every possible means to be taken in order to discover the thief."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Rosanna Maloney, a native of Canada, aged forty-seven years, died yesterday morning at her residence, No. 76 Crosby street, from excessive use of opium.

The twelfth anniversary of the Working Women's Protective Union will be celebrated at Association Hall, corner of Twenty-third street, and Fourth avenue, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Patrick Griffin was held for trial for falsely swearing that he was worth $1,000, in order to qualify himself as guardian for a young girl named Louisa Durell.

Police Commissioners Smith, Wheeler, and Voorhis inspected the court squads doing duty at the Tombs, Essex Market, and Washington Place Police Courts yesterday, and remained some time at each court.

George Hess, of No. 1,093 Third avenue, who was charged with stealing $100 worth of wearing apparel from George Viering, No. 1,046 Third avenue, was held by Justice Murray in $1,000 bail to answer, at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, yesterday.

The New-York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art will hold a meeting this evening at the church corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, when a lecture will be delivered by William C. Prime, LL. D. Subject, "Ancient Art and Modern Science."

The officers of the ocean steamers China, City of New-York, Hindoo, and Gillert, which arrived in this port on Saturday, report the sight of a number of icebergs in the southern passage, as well as of large quantities of field ice. The weather was rough but all the steamers escaped damage.

The Purim Association will celebrate the annual recurrence of the Purim Festival, on the 14th inst., by a full dress reception and supper at Delmonico's. The five days' festivities which are to conclude with this reception will be enjoyed by the Jewish people in private masquerade parties, after the usual custom.

William Johnson, Charles Williams, and Martin Kelly, professional burglars, were committed at the Essex Market Court yesterday, for stealing $500 worth of raw silk from Mr. Hunter, of No. 527 Canal street. Isaac Franklin, arrested by Detectives King and Lyons, for receiving the stolen property, was also committed. He acknowledged his guilt.

In compliance with a telegraphic request transmitted to Superintendent Walling by the Providence Chief of Police, Detective Keely, of the Central Office, on Saturday night arrested, Wilson H. Maurin, charged with the larceny of a large quantity of books. Maurin was yesterday handed over to the custody of an officer from Providence and taken back to that city on the 9 P. M. train.

BROOKLYN.

The Aldermen who voted to reduce the salaries of city officials $30,000 have voted themselves gold badges at a total cost of $657.

Col. James B. Eads has an injunction against any further work on the East River Bridge until a claim he has preferred for the use of a patent girder is paid.

Mary Gould, of No. 656 Myrtle avenue, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a crape shawl worth $60 from Henry Webb, of No. 461 Franklin avenue.

John McCormack, of No. 166 Plymouth street, was arrested late on Saturday night on a charge of attempting to cut the throat of his wife Bridget with a razor.

John Muldoon, aged nineteen, of No. 179 Butler street, was arrested yesterday for striking Officer Baird, of the Third Precinct, on the head with a beer keg and rescuing George C. Drant, whom the officer had in custody for disorderly conduct.

John Lannigan, keeper of an oyster saloon at No. 204 Hamilton avenue, and his wife Mary have been arrested, charged with a felonious assault on Patrick Cassidy, who is in the hospital suffering from a stab wound inflicted upon him by Lannigan with an oyster knife.

Frederick P. Hallberg, the Williamsburg plumber who was locked up over night in the Fifth Precinct Station-house at the instigation of Inspector Waddy, on suspicion of being the murderer of W. W. Simmons, who was butchered by Andreas Fuchs, has brought a civil suit against the Inspector to recover $10,000 for alleged false imprisonment.

The Irish societies of Brooklyn met yesterday afternoon in Hibernia Hall, Gold street, and selected John H. Newman, of St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance, Grand Marshal of the procession which is to parade on St. Patrick's Day, and a number of aids, and then adjourned to next Sunday afternoon, when the line of march is to be agreed upon.

Capt. McCaffrey, of the powder-boat Sally and Sophy, called at the Fourth Precinct Station-house yesterday, and identified John Lowrey, one of the river pirates now in custody, as the leader of the gang which boarded his vessel and brutally beat and robbed him. On being shown the revolver found in Lowrey's possession when arrested, Capt. McCaffrey identified it as his own, taken from him by the leader of the gang. He also said that when the pirates boarded his vessel there was on board a box containing 200 pounds of dynamite, and that if any of the pirates had moved that box the powder-boat and all on board would have been blown into atoms.

LONG ISLAND.

Rev. Mr. Behringer, of Staten Island, has accepted a call to the Episcopal Mission at College Point, in place of Mr. Esch, resigned.

The planters and dealers in oysters on the South Side met at Freeport Saturday night and took steps toward the organization of an Oystermen's Protective Association.

Messrs. John McCrane, William S. Cogswell, John Fleming, and Hiram U. Rider, appointed by authority of the Town Board of Jamaica to oppose the erection of the new County of Nassau—to comprise the three eastern towns of Queens County and the two western towns of Suffolk—will proceed to Albany this evening, and be heard, with others, before the Assembly Committee on Civil Divisions to-morrow afternoon.

The First Assembly District Republican Convention of Queens County is called to meet at the Mansion House in Roslyn at 2 P. M. on Saturday, March 8, to elect three delegates to the State Convention. The Second District Convention for the same purpose is to be held at the Town Hall, Jamaica, on Wednesday, March 15, at 1 P. M. The Republican District Convention for Suffolk County to choose four delegates to the Syracuse Convention will meet at Terry's Hall, Riverhead, on Thursday, March 16.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have fixed all fares at three cents a mile.

Charles Hale, a blind boy, sang at a large temperance meeting in the Paterson Wigwam last night.

In Paterson, last month, there were seventy-nine deaths; of these twenty-nine were from lung complaints.

George Provost fell from his horse in New-Brunswick Saturday, and sustained injuries which make his recovery doubtful.

Tax Commissioner Bromley, of Paterson, will be tried by the Board of Aldermen to-night. His resignation is expected.

The Pennsylvania Railroad ticket-office at Monmouth Junction was broken into by a tramp a night or two ago and robbed of $123 in money.

A disorderly house, kept by Christian Langbeim, at No. 16 Railroad place, Newark, was yesterday closed by the Police, and seven males and one female arrested.

Mrs. Elizabeth Colby was fatally burned by the explosion of a kerosene-oil lamp, at No. 397 Broad street, on Saturday night. Coroner Vreeland took charge of the body.

The Excelsior Boat Club, of Paterson, have received an invitation from the United States Commission to participate in the International Rowing Regatta in the Schuylkill River during August.

Henry Jurgensen, bartender at the Union House, on New-York avenue, Newark, was stabbed last night while in a dispute with strangers about a payment for drinks. The barkeeper's assailants escaped.

Charles Lehman, brother of Emma Lehman, who assaulted Robert Odell, the assistant cashier of the Hoboken National Bank, a short time ago, met Lehman yesterday in front of the Methodist Church in Washington street and struck him in the face, threw him in the gutter, and smashed his hat. Odell applied to the Police, and Lehman will be arrested to-day.

ANOTHER GANG OF PIRATES.

On Friday night last, about 1 o'clock, three river thieves boarded the canal-boat Marcellin, lying at the foot of Eighty-sixth street, East River, and while employed in helping themselves to coils of rope and other property, were surprised by the Captain of the boat, Martin Herman. Two of the thieves, on perceiving that they were detected, fled, and the other was about to follow, but was grappled with by Herman. The man struggled desperately to get the mastery of his captor, and after a hard struggle succeeded in eluding his grasp, leaping to the dock and disappearing in the darkness. Yesterday morning Capt. Herman notified the Police of the occurrence, and a man named Eugene McClain was arrested on suspicion. McClain was subsequently identified by the Captain as the man whom he sought to detain on the deck of the Marcelin. The three men did not board the boat from the wharf, but rowed alongside, and had evidently made up their minds to visit other craft had they been successful in robbing the Marcelin. McClain was held for trial at the Harlem Police Court yesterday.

PENSION FRAUDS.

A WOMAN DRAWING A PENSION WHILE MARRIED—THE STORY OF HER LIFE—TWO PENSIONERS PERSONATED BY A SWINDLER.

August Philp and August Klein and Joannah Kennefick are under arrest on charges of dishonesty in connection with the United States Pension Agency in this City. They were arrested last week, and will be examined to-day before one of the United States Judges. That of Joannah Kennefick is regarded as the most interesting. She was the wife of Michael Kennefick, a musician in the Anderson Zouaves, of the Sixty-second Regiment, New-York State Volunteers. Her husband died in Baltimore May 5, 1864, from disease contracted in the army, since which time she has been drawing a pension of $8 a month, payable quarterly in this City. Her offense consists in continuing to draw the pension after having been twice married since her first husband's death. She has perjured herself regularly four times a year since October, 1868, when the first of the two marriages took place. Every three months she has appeared before the Pension Agent and sworn that she was still the unmarried widow of Michael Kennefick, and twice each year she has brought two witnesses to swear that her affidavits were true. The first intimation of her perjury came to the Pension Agent, Jacob M. Patterson, about a fortnight ago. Special Agent B. R. Shapp was at once directed to investigate the case, and in a short time found out that the facts were as stated above. He found that Joannah Kennefick, in October, 1868, became Joannah Murphy, her marriage with Alexander J. Murphy having been performed in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, by Rev. Father John Hughes. He found, also, that Mr. Murphy died in 1872, and the woman married Samuel M. Crooker, the marriage having been consummated by Rev. Nathan G. Cheeney, a Methodist minister. Copies of the certificates of these marriages were obtained, and were held as evidence with which to confront the woman on her next appearance at the pension agency. Last Saturday being the day appointed for the quarterly payment of pensions, Mrs. Crooker came to the agency in her old name, Joannah Kennefick. The oath was tendered her, and she readily affixed her signature to it. She also produced her two witnesses to substantiate her oath. Having signed the oath she was again asked if she had not married since her husband's death. "No," she replied, "thank God, I'm not a married woman." She was given over to Mr. Shopp, who subjected her to a close examination, in the course of which she repeatedly denied that she had perjured herself, persisting in the denial until the marriage certificates were shown her. Then she was forced to confess, and at once entered the plea of extreme poverty. She was a poor woman, she said. She had married twice in hopes of getting a home and comfortable support, but had on each occasion been disappointed. She was soon without support except such as she could earn by her own hands. It was only a little that she got from the Government, and she begged not to be sent to prison. Her plea, however, was disregarded, and she was taken to Ludlow Street Jail, where she is now awaiting examination. A TIMES reporter visited her yesterday. The woman was seated in the balcony close by her cell door, and was deeply absorbed in reading one of Oliver Optic's juvenile stories. She told her story as follows: She was a Nova Scotian by birth. She came to New-York when very young, and in her sixteenth year married a man named Dorcy, with whom she lived till his death, having by him three sons, one of which is now living. She was left a widow in her twenty-first year, and in 1860 accepted the offer of marriage with Kennefick, the deceased soldier. Kennefick dying, she was a second time a widow. Murphy met her and was pleased with her, and once more, the third time, she was led to the marriage altar. Sharing the common fate of her husbands, Murphy soon died. She rented a room and took care of herself as best she could, eking out her scanty living by means of the monthly pension of $8. When the fourth man, Crooker, appeared, and represented that he was in good circumstances, she was glad to yield a consent. She married him, but found that she had been deceived, and obliged Crooker to leave. Since then she had seen Crooker but once. She had been living in Jersey, recently in Newark. She had taken in washing and a little needle-work, had profited by charity in a measure, and had filled up the gaps with the United States pension.

The other case is of a different sort altogether—without romance. Anthony Cook, John Menke, August Philp, and August Klein were living last November on Second street, in the midst of a sort of fraternity of "East side bummers." They got their living as best they could. They begged sometimes, and sometimes they stole. They were not ashamed to do anything except work. This they never did, no matter what the emergency. Cook and Menke were pensioners, receiving respectively $8 and $18 per month. About two months before the December pension day they were arrested for drunkenness, and sent to the island for three months. Before they went they left their pension certificates behind them for safe keeping in charge of August Philp. When the pension pay-day came, Philp and August Klein determined to draw the money, $86, and on the appointed day Klein appeared before Pension Agent Patterson and personated Cook, receiving the money. The other pension was obtained through the Philadelphia pension agent, before whom Klein appeared and made oath that he was Menke. By request of the Philadelphia agent Menke's money was sent to Klein in Philadelphia. Having served out their times, Cook and Menke were released from the island and appeared before the pension agent and demanded the money due them. They were surprised to learn that it had already been drawn. Information which they gave put the officers on the track of Philp and Klein. Philp was arrested in this City ten days ago, and Klein was taken in Trenton on Saturday.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Adolph Sutro, of Nevada, is at the Gilsey House.

Hon. John Bigelow, Secretary of State, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Hon. A. P. Merrill, United States Minister to Belgium, is at the Grand Hotel.

D. C. Gilman, President of the Johns Hopkins University, is at the St. James Hotel.

Postmaster General Jewell, Gen. Rufus Ingalls, United States Army; Hon. Thomas McGreevy, M. P., of Quebec; Col. Laurie, of Halifax; Rev. Robert Laird Collier, of Boston, and Pliny Jewell, of Hartford, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. The Postmaster General and Gen. Ingalls left last evening for Washington.

MURDER BY A SAILOR.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—During an altercation last night, at the corner of Cooksie and Beacon streets, Locust Point, between three sailors of the British ship Lake Superior and Edward Roach and John Butler, the last-named was stabbed in the heart by one of the sailors, named Francis Mahoney. Butler lived but a few minutes after being stabbed. Mahoney has been arrested.

THE HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, March 4.—Sugar, small business; holders are too high for buyers; foreign news regarded favorable; Nos. 10 to 12 D. S., 6@6¾ reals, gold, ₱ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 D. S., 7@8½ reals; Molasses Sugar, Nos. 8 to 10, 4⅜@5 reals; Concentrated Sugars, fair to good quality, 3@3½ reals; Muscovado Sugars, common to fair, 4¼@4¾ reals; do. fair to good refining, 4⅝@5¼ reals; Centrifugal Sugars, Nos. 11 to 13, in bxs., 6¼@6¾ reals; do., in hhds., 7@7¾ reals; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 192,000 bxs. and 40,000 hhds.; receipts of the week, 46,500 bxs. and 12,500 hhds.; exports of the week, 20,500 bxs. and 7,800 hhds., including 5,500 bxs. and 2,600 hhds. to the United States. Molasses quiet, but firm; 50 degrees polarization, 3½@4 reals ₱ keg. Butter, $65@$80 ₱ quintal for American. Flour, $29@$30 ₱ bbl. for American; Hams, $48@$51 ₱ quintal for American sugar-cured. Lard, in kegs, $39 50@$41 50 ₱ quintal. Potatoes, $5 50@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Tallow, $23@$25 ₱ quintal. Honey, 5 reals ₱ gallon. Onions, $8@$9 ₱ bbl. for American. Empty Hogsheads, $3@$3 50, gold. Lumber quiet. Shooks, box, 3½ reals. Sugar Hogsheads dull at 18@19 reals; Molasses Hogsheads, 22@23 reals. White Navy Beans, 20½@21½ reals ₱ arroba. Chewing Tobacco, $53@$54 ₱ quintal. Corn, 10¼ reals ₱ arroba. Hoops dull; Long Shaved, $55@$60 ₱ 1,000. Freights firmer, but not quotably higher, loading at Havanna, or ports on the north coast of Cuba for the United States, ₱ box of Sugar, 62½c.@75c. Exchange steady.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Germanic, from Liverpool.—Rev. Dr. R. Laird Collier, H. Norman, R. C. Perkins, Wm. H. Burges, Mrs. Wm. H. Burges, James W. Randall, M. D., Mrs. James W. Randall, Mr. Haight, Mr. Caspary, Dr. R. W. Saunders, Capt. C. B. Saunders, W. F. Shelly, Mrs. W. F. Shelly, Miss Annie Lockwood, Mr. Coupeux, Thomas Thompson, Henry Graham, Capt. W. H. Holbeach, Maurice Grau, Ernest Wood, J. O. Flaherty, J. McKergow, James W. Tester, A. Peltzer, F. A. Hill, E. M. Jenkins, Miss Jenkins, G. W. Gale, Mrs. G. W. Gale, O. O. Keenan, W. Cohen, John Smith, Mrs. John Smith, Miss Haight, J. Furness, Mr. Mason, Capt. Hughes, J. H. Read, E. A. Small, E. J. Bousfield, C. G. Campbell, Henry Sienkiewich, Julius Sypsemewski, Mr. McWilliam, John Personne, M. M. Moran, W. A. Murray, A. A. Murray, Mrs. Thomas B. Howard, Samuel Elliott, R. C. Trenbath, Mrs. A. Leitch, Col. J. Berton, Mrs. J. Berton, Miss Berton, Thomas Barbour, Capt. John Cummins, Frank Dickerson, Henry Gillispie, Walter Greenwood, Col. Raye, A. Heidsieck, William Steedman, W. B. Chalmers, A. B. Hall, John Wilson, James Arkell, James W. Arkell, J. A. Cameron, George Wilkes, Matthew Thompson, Walter Rosson, J. Popham.

In steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow.—Robert Gerry, Miss McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wohlwend, George P. Scheade, James P. Schrader, Miss Radcliff, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Crawford, John Wilkinson, James F. Cook, Miss Martha Kellar, Miss Mary Crouthers, Miss E. Hamilton, Robert Gillies, James Tool, Miss Mary McMasters, William Wester, Mrs. Zadler, Joseph Door, Mr. and Mrs. J. Schumm, Mr. McDougal.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:27 | Sun sets......5:57 | Moon sets..4:30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:20 | Gov. Island...5:09 | Hell Gate...6:3[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........SUNDAY, March 5.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Germanic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Feb. 24 and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and 75 cabin and 126 steerage passengers to R. J. Cortis. Feb. 28, lat. 49 04, lon. 31 38, passed a National steamer bound W.; March 2, lat. 43 24, lon. 47 36, passed a German steamer bound W.; same day, lat. 43 19, lon. 47 54, passed a French steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 43 14, lon. 48 10, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 42 52, lon. 50 33, passed a German steamer bound E., showing signal letters Q C T L; 4th, lat. 41 10, lon. 63 57, passed bark Seaward, (of St. John, N. B.,) bound E.; same day, lat. 41 01, lon. 64 49, passed a three-masted schooner-rigged steamer bound E.; 5th, 174 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Republic, hence, for Liverpool; 145 miles, passed a Bremen steamer bound E.; 62 miles, passed a bark bound W., showing signal letters P H Q R.

Steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Stewart, Glasgow Feb. 18, and Larne 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Experienced a succession of westerly gales, with heavy head sea and very low barometer, till March 3; was hove to 50 hours during a violent W. N. W. gale; Feb. 21, lat. 54 26, lon. 16 09, passed steam-ship California, hence for Glasgow; 22d, lat. 53 45, lon. 20 10, passed an abandoned vessel, with mainmast gone, probably the brig Frithjof, (of Lillesand,) before reported; in lat. 43 52, lon. 45 49, passed an iceberg; no date, lat. 43 29, lon. 50, passed an Anchor steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Etna, (Br.,) Sanson, Jacmel Feb. 17, Aux Cayes 19th, Port au Prince 23d, and Kingston, Jam., 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Italia, (Br.,) Craig, Genoa Jan. 11, Leghorn 14th, Marseilles 20th, Naples 24th, Messina 31st, Palermo Feb. 8, Valencia 15th, and Gibraltar 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Has had strong W. and N. W. winds the entire passage.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelly, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Crowell, Charleston 3 ds., with mdse and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Williamsport, Willetts, Philadelphia.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Ship Garibaldi, Thatcher, Calcutta Nov. 14 and Sandy Head 16th, with mdse. to Howes & Crowell. Feb. 23, lat. 37 15, lon. 72 29, spoke schr. Joseph C. Stover, with jibboom gone by the cap; Feb. 7, T. W. Macdonald, seaman, a native of England, aged thirty-four years, died on board.

Ship Highlander, (of Salem,) Willcombe, Manila Sept. 2, with mdse. to Willett & Hamlin. Passed Anjier Nov. 2; cld. Straits of Sunda 8th; passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 25, and crossed the equator Jan. 29, in lon. 37; had strong trades in Atlantic to lat. 19; thence to Hatteras light winds and calms, and since strong northerly gales; no date, lat. 9 56 N., lon. 48 40, spoke brig Cora, (of Liverpool;) Feb. 19, lat. 27 55, lon. 69 51, schr. Ada G. Shortland, from Para, for New-York; 26th, lat. 35 01, lon. 72 40, spoke bark Glenroe, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for Hampton Roads.

Bark Moneta, (of Sydney, N. S. W.,) McConnechy, Manila Oct. 2, with mdse. to order—vessel to master. Passed Anjier Nov. 14, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 28, St. Helena Jan. 8, Ascencion 14th, and crossed the equator 23d in lon. 24 14; Jan. 3, lat. 24 06 S., lon. 3 43 W., spoke ship Tiverton, (Br.,) from Calcutta for London, 61 ds. out; 16th, lat. 5 30 S., lon. 17 16 W., spoke an Ital. ship from Rangoon, for Queenstown, 73 ds. out, showing signal letters G. H. G. U. S.

Bark Horace Scudder, (of Boston,) Gould, Trieste 84 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 16, and Bermuda Feb. 14.

Bark Abd-el-Kader, (of Boston,) Sparrow, Messina 72 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to James Henry. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 14.

Bark Ella, (of Quebec,) Christie, Manila Sept. 18, with mdse. to Hewlett & Torrance. Passed Anjier Nov. 13, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 25, and crossed the equator Jan 23, in lon. 25. Had strong N. E. W. gales since passing Hatteras.

Bark Chebucto, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lawrence, Hamburg 70 ds., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Orsola, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Lisbon 42 ds., with salt and cork to order—vessel to master.

Brig Roanoke, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Mahiman, Puerto Cabello Feb. 11, with hides to Dallett, Bliss & Co. Had light winds and calms up to the southern edge of Gulf Stream; then took a heavy N. W. gale, lasting 36 hours, during which was hove to; thence had variable weather, and was becalmed 2 ds. off the Capes of Delaware; Feb. 25, lat. 32 08, lon. 75 13, passed brig Kaluna, bound S.; left in port brig Emma Dean, Plummer, for Curacoa, to sail Feb. 11; schrs. Maggie M. Rivers, Rivers, for Cuba; Seth M. Todd, Norwood, for Maracaibo, ldg.; Isabel H. Irons, Houcke, wtg.; Sarah B. Upton, for Jacksonville.

Brig Peri, (of Eastport,) Stevenson, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to F. O. Matthiessen & Weichers—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Feb. 27, lat. 36 18, lon. 74 32, in a gale from N. N. E. to W. N. W., lost jibboom with all head sails.

Brig Aabine, (Norw.,) Blix, Lisbon 41 ds., in ballast to Louis Tetens. Feb. 21, lat. 36, lon. 7[illegible], saw a quantity of wrecked material.

Brig James Coffill (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Kirkham, Grand Turk, T. I. 17 ds., with salt to Middleton & Co.—vessel to L. F. Brigham. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Dr. Lasker, (Ger.,) Christoffer, Rio Janiero 52 ds., with coffee to Charles Luling & Co. Crossed the equator Jan. 28, in lon. 33 30.

Brig Sabra, (Br.,) Chariton, Antwerp, Jan. 10, in ballast to master. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Schr. F. St. Clair Edwards, (of Somers Point, N. J.,) Caibarien 18 ds., with sugar to Rubira & Co.—vessel to Overton & Hawkins. Feb. 27, off the Capes of Delaware, collided with steam-ship Ponce, which carried away all head gear, cut-water, and started timbers forward.

Schr. C. H. Foster, (of Boston,) Coombs, Caibarien 15 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. March 4, off Cape May, spoke bark Ephraim Williams, (Br.,) from New-Orleans, for Yarmouth, N. S.

Schr. Joseph W. Wilson, (of Philadelphia,) Somers, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar to Brugiere & Son—vessel to master. Had light winds and calms to Hatteras, and since strong N. and E. winds.

Schr. Harbeson Hickman, (of Milford, Del.,) Robinson, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to master. Feb. 25, lat. 34 11, lon. 74 52, spoke brig G. S. Berry, from Matanzas, for Philadelphia, and 28th, off Hog Island, spoke schr. S. M. Rose, from Havana, for New-York.

Schr. Sallie C. Morton, Cullen, Elizabeth City, N. C., 10 ds., with corn to Lane & Son—vessel to William Baker.

Schr. James Young, Young, Charleston Feb. 12, and Port Royal 18th, with mdse. to master.

Schr. Bouny Boat, Kelly, Parker's Head, with ice to order.

Schr. Effie T. Kemp, Kemp, Wellfleet.

Schr. Lucy B. Ives, Ireland, Greenpoint.

WIND—Sunset, light S. W.; clear.

MARINE DISASTERS.

SAVANNAH, March 5.—A lighter arrived here from the ship Carrier Dove, with her running gear and sails. The ship is settling in sand. The lighter will finish stripping the vessel to-morrow. The Port Warden's survey on the schooner B. F. Lowell, recommends that the bottom be calked and painted.

CHARLESTON, March 5.—The bark John Eddie, for Havre, yesterday, reported on fire, is now being pumped out, and will discharge her cargo immediately, the fire having been extinguished.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—The steam-ship Lake Megantic, (Br.,) Battersby, from Liverpool for Baltimore, and the ship Lake Superior, (Br.,) Reynolds, hence for Liverpool, came in collision this morning in the Narrows opposite Fort McHenry. The steamer struck the ship on the port-bow, carrying away her bowsprit and fore rigging, and doing other damage. The steamer was also badly damaged. The Lake Superior was at the time of the collision in tow of the tug Virginia Ehrman, which returned with her to port.

REMOVAL.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,

(LATE 502 AND 504 BROADWAY,)

HAVE REMOVED

TO

No. 184 Fifth avenue,

(BROADWAY AND 23D ST.)

The Gorham Company,

Silversmiths.

Solid Silver and Gorham Plate.

The prices of our Plated Ware are much lower than previous to Feb. 1, without any reduction in STANDARD EXCELLENCE.

NO. 1 BOND ST.,

And by J. BACHMAN & SONS, No. 3 Maiden lane.

CARPETS.

AN ENTIRE BANKRUPT STOCK, JUST RECEIVED.

BODY BRUSSELS at $1 50 per yard.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS at $1 per yard.

INGRAIN'S from 40 cents upward.

ALSO,

A large line of goods from auction, (slightly imperfect) about one-half their usual price.

LACE CURTAINS

FROM

ONE DOLLAR

PER PAIR TO THE FINEST IMPORTED.

A LOT OF MISFIT SHADES

AT 50 CENTS EACH.

CRETONNES, REPS, CORDS AND TASSELS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, CORNICES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

AT

SHEPPARD KNAPP'S,

Nos. 183 and 185 6th av., one door below 13th st.